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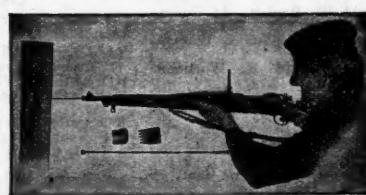
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THE ARMY UNIFORM.

Not only a new cloth for the uniform of the Regular Army, but some radical changes in the uniform may result from the recommendations of a board which held its first session at the War Department this week. Whatever uniform is adopted for the Regular Army, of course, will bring about a similar change in the National Guard. The European war called attention to the fact that the manufacturers are depending on German dyes for the color of the uniform of the U.S. Army. It is generally believed that if this country were called upon to place a large force in the field it would be necessary to change the color of the uniform. The domestic manufacturers, it is stated, are not producing the dye that is used in the uniforms for the Army and National Guard.

Some time ago Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., who is chairman of the new board, conducted some experiments with a view to obtaining cloth which could be colored by domestic dyes. By blending black and white wool he produced a mottled brown cloth which is dressier and more durable than the cloth that is now used in the uniform. It is stated that preliminary experiments indicate that there were fast domestic dyes that can produce this cloth either in wool or cotton. If the new mottled brown cloth stands all service and weather tests it has been suggested that it be substituted both for the dress and field uniform. With such a plan the olive drab and the blue uniforms would disappear from the Army and National Guard. A change of this character, it is estimated, would save millions of dollars in equipping a large army. At a time when Congress is attempting to increase the strength of the Army at minimum expense a recommendation by the board which will reduce the cost of uniforms for the Army without interfering with its efficiency will be approved by the War Department and will be welcomed in Congress.

Aside from the larger question of economy to the Government, there are a number of features of the uniform and clothing allowance of the Army that are unsatisfactory. In the field, and especially along the Texas border, it is stated that the clothing allowance for enlisted men is too small. In garrisons it is too large and it is not all drawn by the enlisted men. During the past year it is estimated that enlisted men of the Army have drawn in cash about \$1,000,000 on their clothing allowances. It has been suggested that the allowance for clothing be discontinued and clothing be issued to the enlisted men whenever they need it. In some quarters it is argued that it is evidently not just to have men who are doing hard service along the border pay for part of their own clothing, while those on garrison duty have an allowance which is in excess of their needs.

While the marching shoe which is now issued to the Army is regarded as the best shaped army shoe in the world, it is made of too light material. According to the reports from the border the Munson Board shoe, as it is called, does not last long in the grinding sand of southern Texas. There is also some dissatisfaction with the sweater and the blanket.

A representative of each arm of the Service has been placed on the board of which General Sharpe is chairman. The members are Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, 5th Cav., Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., Col. André W. Brewster, I.G. Dept., and Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art. Colonel Brewster will leave Washington shortly on an inspection trip of about a month, when he

will consult officers in the field as to their views on the proposed changes.

The weakness of all compromise defense plans has been demonstrated again in the peculiar condition arising in the University of Michigan, which shares with the Universities of Indiana and Kansas the doubtful distinction of not including in its curriculum a course in military instruction. Prof. William H. Hobbs, of the university faculty, chairman of the local branch of the National Security League, was appointed chairman of a committee of the university senate which was constituted for the purpose of planning a compulsory course in military science such as has proved successful in all the state universities except those mentioned here. Opposition developed at once, as is usual in such cases, but the attempts to influence the student body against the adoption of a compulsory military course were unsuccessful, a straw vote conducted by the university's daily paper resulting in a slight majority in favor of compulsory training during the first two years of the course. The Senate endorsed the report of its subcommittee by an overwhelming majority, but when the plan was sent to the Board of Regents, it met with rejection; and in its place a resolution was introduced by Harry C. Bulkley, of Detroit, providing for a purely elective course in "Military Science." With the somewhat amazing lack of scrupulousness frequently manifested by the opponents of preparedness, the advocates of this plan promptly hailed it as "essentially the same as that advocated for state universities by Major Gen. Leonard Wood" and excused their rejection of the plan devised and approved by the university senate, representative of all the faculties, by asserting that the student body were opposed to it. Even were the theory accepted that students of our great universities should be allowed to say what they shall be required to study, what is good for them and what is bad for them, as is stated above, the students of the University of Michigan actually had endorsed the plan for compulsory training. The plan of the regents calls merely for the erection of a chair of military science to be held by an Army officer, but any corps which may be formed for him to train will not be uniformed, except in summer camps. Also the formation of voluntary military organizations among the students "shall be fostered and encouraged," but they will "constitute no part of the military training and instruction herein provided for." We are glad to see that Professor Hobbs has obtained from General Wood, and sent to the local press, a letter effectively answering the contention that such a nondescript structure for military training could be in line with the ideas and beliefs of himself or any other Regular Army officer.

Coincident with the news of the ratification by the Senate of the treaty with Nicaragua—under the terms of which we covenant to pay that country \$3,000,000 in return for a perpetual right of way for the inter-oceanic canal, surveyed along the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and a lease of Great Corn and Little Corn Islands and a naval base yet to be selected on the Nicaraguan coast of the Bay of Fonseca—comes word that Denmark is again anxious to sell us St. Thomas and her other West Indian possessions for a consideration of somewhat more than \$4,000,000. The possession of these islands, in conjunction with our present bases at Guantanamo and Porto Rico and the projected naval base on the coast of Nicaragua, would prove of great value in defending the Panama Canal, just as the purchase by us of the perpetual right to build the only possible rival of the canal means that such a waterway will not be built—or, at least, not until the needs of commerce render it profitable to have two waterways across the neck of Central America. The fears of other Central American governments that our foothold in Nicaragua would menace their neutrality are recognized by the incorporation in the Nicaraguan treaty of a clause expressly stating that the rights of the other interested republics, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras, are not impaired by it. The proposition for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies may be traced back to the days immediately following the Civil War, when we first began to entertain some comprehension of our obligations to the south of us. It is interesting to remember, too, that Hayti, over which we have just assumed what amounts to a protectorate, was near to occupying that position during General Grant's Administration. Had the project then gone through, Hayti would now have been so much nearer civilization and millions of treasure and thousands of wasted human lives might have been saved.

Taking for its text Major Gen. Leonard Wood's statement to the Officers' Training Corps of Harvard that "with manhood suffrage goes manhood service," the Boston Transcript makes this ringing declaration of a principle which we can only hope will be the creed of the future: "Not only is it the only system of national defense which will save us in time of war, but it is the only system which will raise us to the level of our opportunities in time of peace. To say that suffrage is synonymous with service is only to summarize the lesson of experience that equality of opportunity can never be realized in the nation until equality of obligation is recognized. The day has come in this democracy, as we believe, when every citizen must do his bit as well as pay his bit for the defense of American democracy if we are

to defend or deserve its liberties. Call it compulsory training or compulsory service, call it conscription or citizen soldiery, call it what you will, it remains the only system of national defense upon which a self-respecting democracy should be willing to depend. George Washington first declared the doctrine; Thomas Jefferson was converted to it by bitter experience. Slowly but surely, we believe, the great war is leading the people of the United States to the same conclusion."

One of the results of the discussion in the General Board and before the House Committee on Naval Affairs of the submarine problem may be dispensing with the mother ship. The mother ship in the submarine flotillas has virtually been a floating base from which the under-sea craft operate. As a substitute for mother ships it is proposed to establish small shore bases. With the development of the submarine the work to be done on the mother ships and at the bases has been greatly increased. At present the crews and experts on the mother ships number three or four times as many as the crews of the submarines. Only a small proportion of the officers and men assigned to the submarine flotilla serve on the submarines. It is contended that the work could be done with fewer men and at less expense at shore stations than on a mother ship. So far as coast defense work goes, the claim is now made that the mother ship is unnecessary. It is held that even the smaller submarines have sufficient radius of action to be operated from shore stations. Especially will this be true if an adequate number of shore stations is maintained for the submarine coast defense flotillas. Another advantage of shore bases for submarines is that the crews would have an opportunity to spend more time ashore. The work of submarines is exceedingly exacting, and men must have more rest and recreation than those of surface boats. It is stated that there are no mother ships in the German navy, and if the submarines can be operated from shore stations under the conditions of the European war they could be handled in the same manner in defending the coast of the United States.

It is good news for the Army that the British government has stopped buying horses and mules in the American market. As it is, the British and their Allies have swept the best blood and sinew of the country's livestock into the war-hopper, and if we were called upon to-morrow to put in the field a large army, for Mexican service, let us say, we should be very considerably handicapped for mounts and draught animals. Hundreds of thousands of animals have left these shores in the last eighteen months, the Kansas City market alone having contributed 60,000 horses and 120,000 mules to the British army. It has been estimated by veterinarians that it will be some years before the supply of horses, especially, can be readjusted, in consequence of the marked effect upon breeding of the loss of the best and sturdiest young mares and stallions. According to some authorities, the effect produced by the drain of animals to South Africa during the Boer war, which was not anything like so great as the exportations of the last year and a half, was only just beginning to disappear when this war came.

Capt. Josiah S. McKean, U.S.N., aid for material, told the House Naval Affairs Committee last week that the European war had demonstrated that capital ships in large numbers were still the deciding element in controlling the seas. He asserted that the United States was the only great naval power in the world which did not maintain some degree of secrecy about its building program. He said that the lessons of the war abroad and of the war games held off the Atlantic coast showed that our chief need was battle cruisers. He advised the amendment of the building program to include four battle cruisers rather than two battle cruisers and two dreadnaughts, and said that Japan was believed to have adopted a program of four battle cruisers, four dreadnaughts, 64 destroyers, 53 submarines and a number of scouts and auxiliaries. He stated that our Navy was only one-half as strong as the combined navies of Germany and Austria, while the French navy he held to be twenty per cent. more efficient than ours.

A committee consisting of Henry L. Stimson, chairman; Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, Robert Bacon, William Fellowes Morgan, Talbot Williams and Ralph M. Easley has been appointed by the National Civic Federation for the purpose of making a study of military and naval preparedness. In the words of the creative resolution, it is "to consider and advocate the best method and plan of providing a military force on land and sea adequate for national defense and the discharge of the international duties and responsibilities of the Republic; the best means of securing the maintaining and efficiency of this force, and the best plan for providing for the expenditure necessary."

The suffragists of Old Orchard, Me., believe that it is as necessary for women to be able to defend themselves as it is for men, and under the leadership of Mrs. Lurana Sheldon Ferris, who, we are informed, is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, they have organized the Women's Defense Club. They intend to learn to shoot. The plan has met with such cordial support throughout Maine that it is proposed to start branches in other states.

A brief outline of the new system of compulsory military service recently established in Australia and New Zealand is given in *The Scabbard and Blade* by J. H. Helmer. Its aim is to combine under democratic auspices the duty of national defense with the privileges of citizenship. This system provides for the compulsory training of all males in the country except those physically deficient. The period of training is extended over a period of thirteen years between the ages of twelve and twenty-five. Between twelve and fourteen years boys are called "Junior Cadets." Under the direction of school authorities they practice physical culture, drills, exercises calculated to produce good military material, and rifle shooting with miniature muskets. Ninety hours per year are required. The second stage, Senior Cadets, covers four years between fourteen and eighteen years, when the cadet is thoroughly trained in the essentials of military duty under military authorities. The amount of drill includes four whole days, twelve half days, and twenty-four night drills per year so that at eighteen, when the boy enters the ranks of the citizen soldiery, he will have been disciplined, will know the use of arms, and will have learned the meaning of order, obedience, and duty. In the citizen army the soldier passes seven years. He drills for sixteen whole days including eight days of camp for the infantry and cavalry or, in the naval service and special corps, twenty-five whole days including seventeen on ship or in camp. At no time is either soldier or cadet withdrawn from his ordinary employment except in unusual cases; employers are not allowed to dismiss a man or dock his wages because of compulsory absence. For the purpose of organization Australia has been divided into two hundred "areas" under the supervision of "area officers," mostly members of older volunteer organizations. In the future, however, the officers will have received their training at Duntroon, the Australian military academy modeled after West Point. Young officers at Duntroon are given a good college education, avoiding the specialization of the English training academies, and in particular aiming at the formation of character. As yet this system has not passed the stage of experiment. It is estimated that in Australia there will eventually be about 90,000 or 100,000 senior cadets in training out of total male population of 180,000 between fourteen and eighteen years old, and about 120,000 citizen soldiers out of an available male population of 320,000—a rather low percentage because many districts are so sparsely settled that the home training system would be impossible, and, secondly, because of the physical test.

Minnesota University has now 1,300 cadets enrolled in its corps and is listed among the first ten "distinguished" collegiate institutions providing military courses, we learn from a speech made by President George E. Vincent before the New York Alumni Association last month. Dr. Vincent said: "The total includes a new National Guard battery in which only Minnesota students are enlisted. All first and second year men are required to take military drill. Students of mining, pharmacy and dentistry are no longer excused. Next June, during the week preceding commencement, the entire corps will be required to go into camp at Fort Snelling. The U.S. Government will furnish tents and equipment, and, of course, afford access to the rifle range. The entire corps, including the military band of sixty instruments, will be present at commencement. To one who knows the state universities, it is clear that these institutions can be used by the Federal Government to train quickly and well the thousands of officers who all agree ought to be available. Given a large number of capable non-commissioned officers and second lieutenants, and adequate equipments, the United States can rapidly train and put into the field immense numbers of volunteers. Here is a program for turning out 4,000 non-commissioned officers and 1,000 second lieutenants annually: Let the Federal Government take advantage of the existing land-grant colleges; provide uniforms for all cadets; establish summer camps for two months; pay all expenses and a salary in addition; detail officers for instruction in military history, tactics, military engineering, etc. After four years of a regular college or professional course plus two summer camps, a student would be a competent non-commissioned officer. Give him a post-graduate year in the Regular Army and he would be commissioned as a second lieutenant. In this way West Points could be multiplied, and at relatively low cost thousands of officers quickly be created. It is important to remember that such officers would be in spirit and fundamental interests, civilians, not members of a military caste, professionally interested in preparation for war. There is already support from the Secretary of Agriculture for such a policy in connection with the federally subsidized agricultural colleges and universities."

From 1895 to 1914 the population of the United States grew from 68,934,000 to 98,646,000, an increase in the average per square mile from 23 to 33; the aggregate wealth between 1895 and 1912 from \$77,000,000 or \$1.17 per capita to \$187,739,000,000 or \$1,965 per capita. The reduction in the national debt in the twenty years furnishes us with \$155,492,340 for public defense. Our exports have doubled in the twenty years, our crop of wheat nearly doubled and our crop of cotton more than doubled. These figures, given by Better Farming, would indicate that we have no need of practicing severe economy in the matter of preparedness.

The following indorsement by the Chief of Ordnance upon a report of transportation of the 3-inch field artillery matériel by means of motor trucks was approved by the Secretary of War: "This test appears to have been made for the purpose of determining whether the 3-inch field artillery matériel can be hauled over smooth roads by motor trucks. It is noted that the running time for 283 miles was about twenty-two hours, which is an average of about thirteen miles per hour, so that it is probable that part of the distance must have been traveled at eighteen or twenty miles per hour. The practicability of maneuvering off of good roads and over all sorts of difficult terrain was evidently not considered, although failure of motor traction to meet this need is the principal reason it has not been adopted. This matériel was not designed for being hauled at these rates of speed, and the points shown by the test were already known to this Department. The test was made with the approval of the Adjutant General of the state and involved no expense to the state or to the general Government. However, there was considerable wear and tear on the matériel due to the speed at which

it was hauled, and it is thought that this was unnecessary, as no useful information was obtained. Tests of this character have been made by the Ordnance Department or the Field Artillery Board, or by organizations as directed by the War Department, and it is thought that they should be approved by the War Department before being undertaken." The approval of the Secretary of War must be obtained before such tests are undertaken, the Division of Militia Affairs adds.

"In all the wordy warfare waged over the question of national defense no voice seems to be raised in behalf of preparedness of the medical services. Yet here is a preparedness which both sides can conscientiously support," says an editorial on medical preparedness in the February issue of *The Military Surgeon*. "In their annual reports for 1915, just issued, it so happens that every head of a governmental medical service makes this fact very plain. There are not enough doctors right now to do the ordinary day's work with the soldiers, the sailors and the citizen soldiery of the National Guard. Surgeon General Gorgas shows in his report that the Medical Corps of the Army is so insufficient that eighty-six Medical Reserve Corps officers and fourteen contract surgeons have now—in time of peace—to be employed in addition. Surgeon General Braisted in his report urges that the Medical Corps of the Navy be increased by 150 medical officers, as his present personnel is unable to meet peace needs. Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health Service, whose medical officers may serve with Army or Navy in war, officially regrets the failure of his effort to secure at once 'twenty-two more medical officers,' and states that 'it is hoped that adequate provision will be made for this important service need.' The Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, says in his report in relation to the medical service of the Militia there is 'a marked deficiency in field hospitals and ambulance companies.' The foregoing is a sad commentary on the degree of medical preparedness vouchsafed us."

The attention of the Navy League having been directed to a statement to the effect that Henry Ford has made provision for the distribution of 2,000,000 copies of the speeches of Representative Clyde Tavenner, of Illinois, as part of a campaign against preparedness, A. H. Dadmun, secretary of the League, has sent a letter to Mr. Ford requesting that, if this be true, he include the following statement issued by Representative Tavenner under date of Dec. 6, 1915: "I have fought the Navy League because of its opposition to the proposal that the Government shall make its own supplies of war. If the Navy League will recant on this proposition I will withdraw my demand for an inquiry into its affairs and assist in framing a bill for adequate defenses." Mr. Dadmun adds: "For your information the Navy League does not oppose the government manufacture of war munitions. It stands for the mode of manufacture shown to be most efficient. On the very day of the issuance of the statement by Mr. Tavenner he introduced in Congress two bills, one calling for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the extension of the facilities of the Rock Island Arsenal, situated in his district, and one for the appropriation of \$6,000,000 for an armor plate plant, also presumably at Rock Island. By his own bills and his own statements he is shown to be for preparedness. By the same unanswerable evidence he is shown up as a man seeking to use preparedness to secure pork for his own district."

Automobiles owned by officers and men in the Army are not exempt from the payment of the specific tax levied under the laws of the territory of Hawaii, according to a decision handed down in Honolulu by Circuit Judge Ashford in the injunction suit instituted by Capt. A. F. Cassels, 1st Field Art., against Charles T. Wilder, tax assessor for the island of Oahu, which is included in Honolulu. Captain Cassels claims that his automobile, being kept in a military reservation at Schofield Barracks, was exempt from the payment of taxes. The case went to the Supreme Court on a reserved question from Circuit Judge Stuart, the higher court sustaining the demurrer interposed by Attorney General Stairbank for the territory. He was later allowed to amend his complaint to claim that his machine, while owned entirely by him, was frequently placed at the service and disposal of the Army authorities without his being compensated for such use. A notice of appeal from the adverse decision of a lower court to the Supreme Court of the territory was filed on Jan. 30, and the case will finally be carried to the United States Circuit Court in California. In the meantime, pending a final decision, the injunction against the tax assessor is still in effect and no taxes on officers' automobiles can be collected. Captain Cassels has been represented by Capt. E. K. Massee, judge advocate, Hawaiian Department; Lieut. N. A. Palen, 25th Inf.; and C. H. Olsen, attorney at law.

Referring to the recent suggestion by a correspondent for a special rating for radio operators, Coast Artillery, an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps writes: "There are two excellent reasons, not mentioned, for giving this class of men a non-commissioned staff rating and pay approximating radio operators in other walks of life: First, the men we have are good ones and deserve this recognition. The school course they take is generally acknowledged to be the best of the kind in the country, requiring from each student a first grade commercial operator's license before he is graduated. A graduate of the radio course can always secure a remunerative position with a civil concern by introducing himself as such. Second, consider the item of cost to the Government. Each student operator is given an expensive course of instruction, after which he serves with the colors something less than a year. It is evident that practically none of these men will re-enlist. In fact, discharges by purchase are almost the rule. Recognition by a special rating and pay enough to keep these highly trained men with the Service that trained them would be an actual saving to the Government."

The executive committee of the Navy League of the United States announces that its national convention will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 27-30, inclusive. The convention has two objects: First, to expedite national defense legislation through the presence in Washington of representative men from all sections of the country; second, to make the American people as familiar with the Navy and its needs as they are with the tariff and local politics. Delegates and members are expected from each of the

forty-eight states, and the list of speakers will include the leading advocates of national preparedness. The convention will include not only the usual features of great national defense gatherings, but the consideration of definite subjects such as the following: "What Should a Well Proportioned Fleet Include?" "What Should Be the Personnel of the U.S. Navy?" "What Should be the Work of a Real General Staff?" "The Advantages of the Budget System," "The Standardization of Fast Motor Boats for the Third Line of Naval Defense," "The Development of a Large Volunteer Naval Reserve, Including Ships and Men."

It may be that after all the Ford peace pilgrimage will achieve some concrete results—in the way of convincing the "delegates" who participated that they started out with the wrong idea of things. The Des Moines Capital publishes a letter from Harry C. Evans, one of the members of the Ford party, who remained in Europe as an official representative of Mr. Ford, in which the following passage occurs: "I have come to the conclusion that there never can be permanent world peace until the United States, England and Germany form an offensive and defensive alliance. Sad as it is, might and not love is the dominant ruling force in Europe and will be for years. The three greatest nations can command and keep the peace of the world because the sum of the forces they command more than equals the sum of the forces of the rest of the world." As might and not love appears to have been the dominant force in this world during the 100,000 years since man made his advent upon it, we doubt whether Mr. Ford can change this in his lifetime, even with his great wealth freely bestowed.

The dinner of the Association of Commercial Travellers of America at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Feb. 19, was made notable by two addresses by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N. General Wood told the diners that the only effective arm for the United States is a National Guard, which shall be truly national, divested of the forty-eight separate authorities now dominating it. He characterized the state Militia organizations as useless as national weapons. Rear Admiral Peary pointed out that the successes gained by the submarine had been largely due to the constricted areas of the waters in which their successful cruises had been conducted, the North Sea and the Mediterranean. He said that the greatest need of the Navy was battle cruisers, which he declared had played the most important part in naval operations so far. He closed with an appeal for universal service, "the system which shall train every able-bodied man in the country and give us 10,000,000 or more trained men in an emergency."

Prof. Henry C. Emery, of Yale University, has an interesting discussion of "Economic Value of Military Training" in the current issue of *The Infantry Journal*. Naturally Professor Emery attacks his topic from the academic point of view, which lends novelty to a subject that the discussions of the past year have rendered somewhat hackneyed. An obvious advantage to be derived from wholesale military training he sums up in this cogent paragraph: "The absence of orderliness and discipline, so commonly recognized as the chief lack in the training of American youth, is characteristic of the poor as well as of the rich, of the sons of blacksmiths and shopkeepers as well as of the sons of millionaires. Many students who have had no interest in military matters have tried to devise some period of rigid, and even compulsory, service in other lines to overcome this evil. Is not the discipline and training of military service the quickest and most effective method to this end?"

The Comptroller refuses to allow Capt. Albert N. McClure, 11th Cav., \$140.25 for goods stolen from his quarters at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., during absence from his station on temporary duty, saying: "Property such as was stolen from claimant is liable to theft anywhere if kept under conditions such as indicated in this case. Claimant's loss of clothing was not caused by any exigency or necessity of the military service; neither did this loss result from, nor was it incident to, the military service. Its loss was not because it was in the military service. The same danger would have hung over it elsewhere under like conditions. The fact that the property was in the military service was not the proximate cause of the loss; that is to say, the loss was not because it was in that service, since it would have been equally in danger of loss by theft elsewhere under like conditions."

Representative Connelly, of Kansas, who edits a newspaper when he is not on the stump or studying naval tactics, convulsed the House Naval Affairs Committee the other day by inquiring of Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, commander of the submarine flotilla: "Admiral, there has been a good deal of talk about torpedo-boat destroyers. Are they vessels to destroy torpedoes?" Representative Connelly is also the man who wrote a letter to a constituent not long ago stating that in case of an invasion of either coast the people of the Atlantic seaboard could retire behind the Alleghenies and those on the west coast might flee across the Sierra Nevada, and then live out their lives in perfect security. He probably expects in that event to use the torpedo-boat destroyers or the torpedoes for crossing the mountains.

There appears to be some doubt on the part of the military authorities of some states, the Division of Militia Affairs notes, as to the proper proportion of privates, first class, to privates, Hospital Corps, for sanitary units and detachments. The proportion two privates, first class, to one private, cannot be exceeded, neither is it compulsory. The grade of private, first class, Hospital Corps, should be bestowed upon only those who after sufficient service and training demonstrate that they have become proficient and are especially qualified in a branch of the sanitary service such as nursing, dispensary work, clerical work, operating room assistant, ambulance driver, etc.

The War Department has issued Changes No. 2, Feb. 4, 1916, Cavalry Service Regulations, relating to the semaphore code for Cavalry; also Changes No. 1, Feb. 4, 1916, Drill Regulations for Field Artillery (4.7-inch gun), and Changes No. 4, Feb. 4, 1916, Field Service Regulations.

At a meeting of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., held at Burlington on Feb. 16, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing to Congress and the executive "cordial concurrence in the prompt enactment of suitable measures to assure adequate defense of the country in any emergency." As the financial support of government arises through equal taxation of all without discrimination or favor, so, in the opinion of this Commandery, the resolutions add, "should the requisite physical force for national defense equally rest on obligatory personal duty upon all citizens of competent age and physique with like discrimination and absence of favor." Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the President, to the Speaker of the House and to the president of the Senate, bearing the signatures of Stephen P. Jocelyn and Crosby P. Miller, brigadier generals, U.S.A., retired, and Theodore S. Peck, late Adjutant General of Vermont, as committee on resolutions.

Initial steps were taken last week at a meeting of the Motor Truck Club of America toward the formation of a motor truck reserve corps in New York city. Officers of the New York National Guard were present and spoke of the important part that can be played by the motor truck in military service. A committee was appointed to form an adequate organization for motor truck reserve, as a part of the plan for the formation of a nation-wide Automobile Reserve Corps, which has been under way for the last few months. It was stated that the first truck company to be formed under the plan recently worked out by the General Staff has just been completed in New York city. It will serve as a model, and from experiments with this company and others now being formed will be compiled data that must be presented to the state legislature before the New York National Guard formally gets this volunteer transport service as an adjunct.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood addressed the members of the West Side Y.M.C.A. in New York city on Feb. 20, urging the men to join the citizens' training camps of the state in the summer. "We don't claim to turn out Army officers in three months," he said, "but the volunteers have the advantage of a course equal to three years in the Militia. It is the moral obligation of every citizen to help his country in preparedness. As for the Army and Navy, we want only enough people to do the police work of the nation and its possessions and the ordinary routine peace work. But behind this we want a condition such as exists in Switzerland and Australia—countries where you cannot find a single spark of militarism—namely, a trained reserve for war time. All this talk you hear about us becoming bullies and militarists is rubbish. This talk of preparedness is not a step toward militarism, but toward peace."

Capt. Mason M. Maxon, U.S.A., retired, chairman of the national defense committee of the M.O.L.L.U.S. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and vice president of the National Cadet Corps League of Chicago, which is promoting a movement for military training of high school, college and university students, addressed a letter to Superintendent of Schools Randall J. Condon, of Cincinnati, on Feb. 9, saying: "It is a matter of regret that you are still opposed to military training in the public schools. Especially at a time when the nation's needs are so great and when such training is most loyally advocated by many of our great educators, theologians, the American Federation of Labor and American fathers and mothers." This is followed by a statement of facts showing the value of military training.

The misuse of the flag and the national anthem are occurrences entirely too frequent to be healthful manifestations of American patriotism. At a recent banquet of the Philadelphia Woolen and Textile Association, held at the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, the song-sheet provided for each diner contained a parody on "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was in striking contrast to the patriotic menu cover and the declaration printed thereon that the Association's object was preparedness against invasion, political and commercial. Capt. Caleb J. Milne, 3d, I.S.A.P., 3d Inf., N.G.P., addressed a protest to the president of the association, but was not accorded the courtesy of a reply.

Following a protest to the State Department made by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Secretary Daniels has announced a modification of the censorship by Navy officers over the wireless messages received from Germany at the Sayville, L.I., station. The censors on Feb. 11 suppressed the official German summary of war news, in so far as it referred to the alleged sinking of the British cruiser *Arabis* in the North Sea, which was subsequently denied by the British Admiralty. The censors based their action on the clause in the regulations drafted for their guidance which prohibits the transmission into this country of any message referring to "movements or location of war or other vessels of beligerents."

Capt. W. H. Waldron, 29th Inf., has contributed a real benefit to the Service in his article on "Service in the Canal Zone," published in the February number of the Infantry Journal. He has written it as a source of information, a compendium of what to do and what not to do, of what to provide and what not to provide, a general guide of what may be expected upon setting off for the Zone. We cannot discover that he has overlooked anything. Clothes, schools, bathing and sport facilities, roads, requisite uniforms, quarters, durability of various articles under the peculiar climatic conditions, and a hundred other subjects are discussed.

Doubling the capacity of West Point and Annapolis and establishing similar academies in other sections of the country are features of preparedness advocated by Congressman Frederick R. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, in a letter to his constituents. He also believes that the National Guard can be made efficient only by fusing it under the control of the Federal Government. He favors a standing army of from 300,000 to 500,000, a large increase of all classes of vessels for the Navy and strengthening of the coast defenses, including the Panama Canal fortifications.

CONDITION OF OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Data as to the condition of the coast defenses of the United States, stated to be from a report presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs by "a committee of military experts," was given to the press on Feb. 19, although the report as a whole was not made public. A table submitted by an officer of Coast Artillery, which it is stated was given to the House Committee in the presence and with the approval of Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, shows that the average efficiency of the coast fortifications in point of men alone is fifty per cent. In some cases it is as low as zero; in some of the forts of the United States there is not a single gun company to man the defenses and not a single company of Militia assigned to do duty there in case of war. Erection of new fortifications in the Philippines, at Panama and Alaska and Hawaii, to be manned by men taken from the continental defenses, will further deplete the personnel of the defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific seabards.

In the table, which follows, the column of figures shows the number of companies taken from each fort in the past for insular defense. The second shows the number to be taken from each fort under the present approved plan for manning the insular defenses. The third column shows the companies remaining, the fourth the number required as a minimum defense apart from the auxiliary companies of the National Guard assigned to duty there in war time, and the fifth shows the shortage of companies. The last column gives the percentage of shortage in each fort.

Fort.	Companies sent from.	Companies to be sent.	Remaining	Needed.	Short.	Percent of shortage.
Portland	0	0	9	15	6	60
Portsmouth	0	0	1	3	2	67
Boston	0	4	8	17	9	53
New Bedford	0	0	1	2	1	50
Narragansett Bay	0	3	6	12	6	50
Long Island Sound	0	3	10	14	4	29
Eastern New York	2	2	3	7	4	57
Southern New York	1	1	7	12	5	42
Sandy Hook	1	1	5	9	4	44
Delaware	7	0	2	5	5	71
Baltimore	3	0	2	5	3	60
Potomac	5	0	1	4	3	75
Chesapeake Bay	0	4	6	9	3	33
Cape Fear	0	1	1	3	2	67
Charleston	2	1	2	6	4	67
Savannah	1	1	2	4	2	50
Key West	0	0	1	5	4	80
Tampa	1	0	1	4	3	75
Pensacola	0	2	3	5	2	40
Mobile	2	0	1	3	2	67
New Orleans	1	0	1	3	3	67
Galveston	0	1	1	5	4	80
San Diego	0	0	2	4	2	50
Los Angeles	0	0	0	4	4	100
San Francisco	5	0	17	18	1	7
Columbia River	1	0	3	7	4	56
Puget Sound	0	0	13	19	6	32
Totals	34	27	109	206	97	47
Shortage of Regulars (to form half of defense force), 47 per cent.						
Shortage of Militia (to form half of defense force), 59 per cent.						
Shortage total, Regulars and Militia, in United States, 53 per cent.						

A SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR OFFICERS.

It is refreshing to find a man like Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, who realizes the possibilities of the land grant colleges as sources of supply for reserve officers. Dr. James told the House Military Affairs Committee last week that, his university had 2,069 cadets in training, organized into two full regiments of infantry, a dismounted battery of field artillery, a signal company, an engineer company and a hospital company. There are also organized a troop of cavalry and a battery of field artillery attached to the Illinois National Guard, drawn and officered mainly from the students and faculty of the university. The cadet officers, who have a good deal of responsibility, receive a special military scholarship of \$24 a year, and upon graduation are presented by the state with a saber and belt and a commission as brevet captain in the Illinois National Guard.

Army inspectors have stated that "the military instruction is of such extent and thoroughness in the case of the cadet officers as to qualify the average cadet as a lieutenant of Volunteers." In 1915 thirty-three such officers were graduated, and this year forty-four will graduate. The university is also provided with an armory having a floor space 200 by 400 feet, built for it by the state; a riding school and headquarters for the battery; the whole plant exceeding \$500,000 in value. In addition there is a drained, graded drill field of twenty-five acres.

Dr. James pointed out that there were fifty institutions similar to his, all susceptible of improvement in the same measure as his, and all providing convenient machinery for turning out officers for a reserve. He suggested that Congress might detail more officers for purposes of instruction, in the first place. At present one officer is assigned to an institution, whereas expert opinion considers it desirable to have one Regular officer for each 500 cadets; Dr. James himself would make the proportion one for each 400 cadets. He also believes that the commandant of cadets should have the rank of colonel, and should be a man of unusual personal sonality and appeal. Secondly, Dr. James would have the Federal Government issue the same quality and amounts of supplies to the land grant institutions as it does to the National Guard. Thirdly, he suggests that there might be established at each institution a regular four-year course in military science, leading up to a degree of bachelor of science, and qualifying the recipient to enter the Regular Army on the same status as the graduates of West Point. He says that if the Federal Government would offer a military scholarship of \$250 a year for the course, on condition that after graduation the holders of scholarships should enter the Army as second lieutenants and serve one year with pay of that grade, he believes that his university could furnish fifty such officers a year, or almost one-half as many as West Point.

As to the effects of military training upon our youth Dr. James is at variance with educators of the pacifist school, saying: "In my opinion this military drill at our land grant colleges is one of the most valuable elements in the general education of the young men who come up to these institutions. The drill in regular, immediate obedience to the commands of superior officers is something which is needed very much by our American youngsters, and the habit of doing things in the proper way because they are told to do it is worth cultivating

in the young people of this country. This military drill is one of the most democratizing elements at work in our student body. It crosses all lines of college, church, fraternity or social organization. It is susceptible to no pull of favoritism. It measures all classes, rich and poor, idle and industrious, social and misanthropic, by the same standard and insists on efficiency or elimination. Its principle is 'do' or 'get out'—a most desirable antidote for the enervating policy of indulgence pursued by so many American parents and college faculties which tends to develop a race of mollycoddles and ineptitudes. I am not disturbed by the fears of some of my pacifist friends that such military drill as we are proposing will develop a militaristic spirit. This nation is much more likely to go to pieces upon the greed of Mammon, or indulgence in the lust of the eye and of the flesh, or the pursuit of pleasure and other dangerous rocks of that kind than upon any development of a warlike spirit."

NAVY EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION.

An emergency appropriation of \$2,757,000 for repairs to naval vessels, placing of anti-aircraft guns on the battleships of the fleet, manufacture of submarine mines and the contingent expenses at navy yards, is sought in a communication sent to the House on Feb. 19 by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Navy Department. Mr. McAdoo attached a letter from Secretary Daniels bearing on the matter, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriations sought, which are desired in advance of the regular Naval Appropriation bill, follow:

Ordnance and ordnance stores	\$995,000
Maintenance Bureau of Yards and Docks	52,000
Contingent, same bureau	85,000
Repairs and preservation at navy yards	45,000
Construction and repair of vessels	680,000
Engineering	900,000

"The amount requested under the Bureau of Ordnance," said Secretary Daniels in his letter, "is largely for the labor and material required to manufacture powder-transporting boxes, cartridge cases, and mines. Part of the sum will be needed to permit, at an early date, the furnishing of anti-aircraft guns to battleships in commission. The fleet is without guns of this type. The largest item under the Bureau of Ordnance is for mines. Mining has attained, in the existing war abroad, such importance as to point strongly to the advisability of increasing the provision for this method of defense. An organization has been perfected at the Norfolk Navy Yard for producing mines at a very low cost, and it would be well not to interrupt the output."

As to overhaul of ships, Mr. Daniels says: "As the vessels of our fleet continue long in service, their repairs become more and more frequent and of greater extent. Within the past few months the boilers of the battleships Georgia and Virginia, both of which ships have been in almost continuous service for nearly ten years, have shown such weakness as to require that these ships be withdrawn from active service to have their boilers replaced. The long stay of the fleet in Mexican waters had the effect of throwing an unusual expense for repairs on this year's appropriations."

"Many of our destroyers have reached an age where renewals of extensive portions of their machinery equipment are necessary, and the same is true of submarines, both of which classes of vessels make a big drain on the appropriation. The Department has been unwilling to defer any necessary steps for preparedness, and asks, therefore, that an appropriation to cover the contemplated deficiency be passed."

"Aside from the undesirability of postponing work necessary to place all vessels in condition for active service, it is highly desirable to avoid a large layoff of workmen in the various trades, who in all probability would be all swallowed up by the unusual demand for labor in the shipbuilding trades. Any considerable and sudden fluctuation in the number of men employed inevitably has a bad effect on the navy yard organizations as a whole."

A FEDERAL MILITIA.

The question of a Federal Militia is discussed in the New York Sun by Thomas P. Ivy, who has seen service in a Cavalry troop. He says: "The Continental Army scheme is dead. Since its fulfilment would have depended upon volunteers, its demise needs no funeral oration. The plans of the House Military Committee, if I understand correctly, are to increase the Regular Army, and to make the second army of defense out of the state Militia, federalized to the extent of receiving pay from the Federal Treasury, and subject to Federal control, so far as permissible under the state laws. To this latter proposition there are three serious objections, which may be classified as military, political and discriminatory.

"In the federalized Militia army I have no confidence, and I speak from the practical experience of an enlisted service in a cavalry troop. I distrust this federalized militia because it is not organized on a basis of military efficiency, either as to officers or men, and never can be. Neither men nor officers enlist with the purpose of becoming efficient soldiers, but to attain some social or professional end.

"The political objections are the most serious. Has the G.A.R. taught the American people no lesson? Are we not now paying \$150,000,000 of pensions, when half that amount is probably all that is justly due if the pension rolls could be purged of the unworthy? Yet no Congressman, Senator or party in the past half century has dared to resist the claims of the G.A.R. And yet it is proposed to rejuvenate the G.A.R. by federalizing the Militia through pay from the Federal treasury.

"It is true the National Guardsmen ask only a small appropriation, but next year they will want more, and as years go by and their numbers increase the volume of their demands will grow to a sum that would make our present pension payroll seem a trifle. The very fact that they are offering their services for pay should discredit them. Courage and bravery are qualities of the heart and soul, and not commodities to be bought and sold over the counter. The discriminatory feature is also most objectionable. The Militia, as now constituted, is strictly a city product. Men from the country are excluded from it by the very conditions of its existence, and hence we do not get the very best elements for modern warfare.

"Now, instead of all this, the advocates of effective defense believe that we should have an actual comparatively small Regular or professional army, so organized and skeletonized that it would permit the mobilization into it of a potential army, made up of every man of military age and physique, sufficiently trained by the

Federal Government beforehand to double quick into the line and hit the mark shot at. The total and final cost of this amount of universal training would not equal the cost of the federalized Militia. In addition all our youth will get a much needed discipline and all distinctions of wealth and family would disappear, with the rich and the poor man, the laborer and the professional man living together in harmonious democratic relations.

"Finally, the abiding reason why our ranks in the Regular Army and Navy are not filled to-day is because as a nation we have not a sense of obligation to the Federal Government. We rather think of the town, county and state in this relation, and at most only have a divided allegiance. Universal, compulsory military service will federalize the individual by carrying the Federal authority into every household. In that way there would grow up a Federal allegiance that would make us the most invincible nation on the earth."

TRAINING FOR MERCHANT MARINE.

Captain Stone, of the transport Colon, of the Panama Railroad Line, has proposed a very comprehensive plan for the development of the merchant marine. In his early days he served on a schoolship and has made a careful study of the merchant marine service. In outlining his plan Captain Stone said:

"The manning of American steamers, transports and other vessels for both the Army and Navy by American officers during peace and war is a subject that should be looked into seriously by the United States Government. It seems to me that the best method for getting results and making up for the shortage would be by having a number of schools established, owned and supported by the Federal Government and placed under the charge of the Secretary of the Navy. To my way of thinking, the ideal vessel would be a full rigged ship with auxiliary power, having a speed of eight knots per hour under steam alone, and to be large enough to accommodate 400 boys, and built especially for the purpose in view and equipped with a number of modern guns of a moderate size. The command, instruction and discipline should be conducted by officers of the Navy, assisted by others; as conditions require, with naval discipline in force.

"The full course of schooling shall cover a period of four years, and the following subjects shall be taught: Mathematics, engineering, electricity, gunnery, military drill, seamanship and boating. Other subjects may be added if conditions and time will allow. The course to be divided into four equal periods of one year each, and composed of four classes, i.e., first, second, third, and fourth class. The school year will commence on Nov. 1, and will be divided into two periods. The first period, in port, from Nov. 1 to April 30, with daily studies, except Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons. The second period to be given over to the annual cruise, beginning May 1 and ending Sept. 30; the various studies being continued throughout the cruise. The graduating exercises to occur on or near the last named date. The annual overhauling of the ship will be done during the month of October; the scholars will also receive their vacation during this month.

"The boy must be *American born*, and of good character, certified to by two citizens (other than the boy's parents) of known reliability in the district from whence the boy comes, except that the consent of the boy's parents or guardian is required. A good school education is desirable, but a too severe educational test is not advisable. He must pass a severe physical and eye test. The age of entrance shall not be under fifteen nor over twenty years, and in return for the education given he must enlist in the naval reserve for a term of twelve years. The term of enlistment to date from the time of joining the school. The Government will call for his services only in the time of war or when war is impending, and he will be required to serve during the period of the war or until danger to the country has subsided. The term of enlistment will not expire, but continue during the war or impending danger of war.

"It would be advisable, and in all probability necessary, to pay a small wage to cover the expense of clothing, etc., graduated from about six dollars to twelve dollars per month, according to class. It would also be advisable to have a probationary period of at least two months previous to the entrance date, for the purpose of finding out the adaptability and other developments of the boy's character. A suitable place for the purpose could be found at one of the navy yards. A battleship of the reserve fleet would probably answer the purpose. The first and second class should be allowed to choose certain subjects for the purpose of specializing in the line of work of their choice, but not to such an extent as to preclude a good general knowledge for which the school is maintained.

"The plan as outlined would graduate about 100 boys a year.

"An alternative plan, which would graduate about 200 boys a year and probably reduce the pro rata expense, might be tried by using a battleship of the reserve fleet for first and second classmen."

THE PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER AS HE IS.

"What is the professional soldier?" asks J. Hambleton Ober in an article in the Baltimore Evening Sun. Then he proceeds to answer the question from the hypothetical standpoint of the pacifists, as follows: "The professional soldier is, of course, a man who has taken up the profession of arms as his business, or life's work, and is therefore engaged in a calling which has been highly respected, since the world began. So much is clear from the term itself, but from the manner in which it is used we are also forced to consider him a very undesirable citizen. What he wants is promotion, for with promotion go honor, greater power and higher pay. In order to accomplish this he has espoused the cause of military preparedness and does not hesitate to rouse the country into a frenzy of excitement over the danger of foreign aggression. In this way he hopes to extract taxes from an already overburdened public purse and with these ill-gotten gains to build up a huge Army and Navy.

"Such a vile creature is the professional soldier, or rather so would some pacifists have us believe him to be," continued Mr. Ober. "As a matter of fact, the professional soldier so pictured is a hobgoblin, a phantom, a creature pure and simple of the mental aberrations indulged in by these pacifists who are alarmed over everything which has to do with their own security or pocket-book. What then is this much-slandered individual in real life? For one thing, he must either be gifted with sublime patience, for we never hear him defending himself against the many insults hurled at his

head, or perhaps knowledge of his own worth has made him indifferent to slander. To those who know him he is a quiet, very efficient and hard-working man, who is seldom heard from except at times of stress and gives full value for every cent he draws from the Government. Of course, it cannot be denied that, in such a large body of men, there may be a few who swagger around and stir up trouble in furthering their own selfish schemes, but these few are the exceptions. Taken as a whole, the professional soldier is a patriotic, honest, faithful man, striving for the good of the Service and his country, rather than for himself."

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

By Hon. William Renwick Riddell, LL.D., F.R. Hist. Soc., etc., Justice of Supreme Court of Ontario.

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun," says "the Preacher, the Son of David, King in Jerusalem."

Colonel Turner, K.H., who died in Toronto in 1852, left behind him a manuscript volume, in his own beautiful and clear handwriting, entitled, "A Journal of My Service," which gives his experience in the Peninsular war and afterwards.

Ensign in 1806, lieutenant the following year, he took part in 1807-8 in Hood's capture of Madeira. He arrived in Portugal in 1809, took part in the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Burgos and Pamphlona. He was wounded at Nivelle and sent home early in 1814 with captain's rank; in 1832, a K.H.; in 1830, colonel and appointed inspecting field officer of militia in New Brunswick. Returning to England in 1836, he was during our little rebellion (January, 1838) sent out to Canada "on particular service" and placed in command of the eastern district of Upper Canada. He returned to England in 1843, but in 1845 he sold out and came to Upper Canada as a settler. He bought a farm near Toronto, on St. Clair street, west of Dufferin street (afterwards the Rossin House Farm), and built a commodious residence, in which he lived till his death.

In his manuscript occurs the following account of his part in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo:

"On the 8th January (1812) we invested Ciudad Rodrigo, and on the 19th at night we took it by storm. We suffered little during the siege. In the storm we had only an officer and three men wounded, owing to the good disposition made by Lieutenant Colonel O'Toole, who conducted one of the columns of attack of the third division, which was composed of the Light Company of the 83d Regiment and of our battalion. Colonel O'Toole had frequently observed during the siege the French soldiers come down into the ditch and carry up cabbages without any apparent difficulty; he therefore made this his point of attack. A sergeant of the 83d Light Company was the first man up, next O'Toole himself. The attention of the enemy's sentry near this place was by the heavy firing at the breaches, not thinking of an attack so near. He was instantly put to death, and the column all formed without being observed, and advanced to the market place, where the enemy surrendered, the town having been entered in all directions."

Every schoolboy—at least Macaulay's schoolboy—knows the story of Cyrus as told by Herodotus in the most fascinating book of all his fascinating history—Clio, or the First Book. He had his experience, wide and varied, of sieges, and none of them more interesting than that of the beautiful and luxurious capital of Lydia.

The story runs thus (the translation is as nearly literal as the different idioms of Greek and English permit; it claims no other merit):

"This is the way Sardis was taken. When the fourteenth day of the siege Croesus arrived, Cyrus, sending horsemen, announced that he would give a reward to the first to mount the wall. After this an unsuccessful assault was made by the army; then when all the others had ceased their efforts a Mardian by the name of Huroiades going forward, attacked at a part of the acropolis where no sentry had been placed—for there was no fear entertained that it might be taken at this point, as there the rock was precipitous and impregnable. Meles, the former King of Sardis, had not here carried around the lion to which his concubine had given birth. The Telmessians had declared that if the lion were carried around the wall Sardis could never be taken. Meles, carrying it around the remainder of the wall, considered this part as precipitous and impregnable; it is that part of the city facing Mount Tmolus.

"This Mardian Huroiades had on the previous day seen a Lydian descend at that part of the acropolis after a helmet which had rolled down, and carry it back; he thought over this circumstance, cast it over in his mind. Then he himself climbed up and other Persians after him. When a large number had got together Sardis was taken and the whole city sacked."

Polybius tells of the same city being taken in almost the same way by Lagoras, one of the generals of Antiochus the Great, more than three hundred years later. That Sardis was then taken is certain, but one may be permitted to doubt the method alleged—lightning does not strike twice in the same place, though it strikes in the same way at different places. However that may be, we see that the acumen of the Mardian, Son of the Beehive, in 554 B.C. was matched by that of the Irish O'Toole in 1812 A.D.—and there is no new thing under the sun.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Jan. 27, 1916.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The authorities of the Canal Zone again have served notice that they cannot give encouragement to vessels to wait at the entrances of the canal for the clearing of the channel. In the absence of any definite estimate of the time yet required to neutralize the slides, this is accepted as fixing the date of the canal's reopening as some distance in the future. A statement issued by Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, on Jan. 22, which was published in the Canal Record, the official organ of the Zone government, of Feb. 2, summarizes the situation as follows: "It is not intended to open the canal until a safe and practically permanent channel is reasonably assured. This cannot be assured at present, although the operations of the dredges during the past four months have shown that they are able, when not interrupted in the work by the passage of ships or cleaning of the channel necessary to provide ample depth for navigation, to gain on the slides, and it is desired to have a reasonable assurance that they can maintain this gain, even with the delay from the above causes.

"It is hoped that before long better information on

two main controlling features will be available. The large mass of rock at the base of Gold Hill, on the east bank, is being carefully observed. If the materials behind it move northwardly, as is not unlikely, one danger of interruption to navigation will be removed. The other feature is the rate of motion that will result in the west slide when dredges attack its face, as will shortly be done. It is believed that the dredges can keep well ahead of any probable motion of this mass, provided the east bank is quiescent, or nearly so.

"As soon as this office feels that sufficient information on these two points is at hand to justify it a prediction will be made. In the meantime it is recommended that the canal be not considered in routing shipping. The work of restoration of the channel is, however, proceeding most favorably; the office has in mind the desire of commerce to resume navigation through the canal, and as long advance notice as possible will be given to shippers in order that preparations for such routing of vessels may be adequate."

ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR.

Capt. Ettore Bravetta, of the Italian navy, who has always been an interested student of naval and military matters in the United States, believes that this country has not received adequate or altogether reliable reports of Italy's part in the present war. He expressed this view some time ago and we suggested that some account of the Italian campaign from the standpoint of one closely familiar with it would be of much interest. Captain Bravetta, who really writes excellent English, replies in Italian, adding, "As I am not very proficient in English I have preferred to write in my native language." His letter, which we translate, is as follows:

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in giving you a summary of the results of our warfare, and in placing before you a brief, but accurate and truthful statement of the present military position of Italy.

It appears expedient to point out in the first place that we Italians, while originally destined to see our country invaded—an invasion which, having been planned down to the most minute details, was absolutely sure to follow in case of a victory of Austria-Hungary over Russia—are now ourselves the invaders, and that the border line to which we were heinously compelled to submit in 1866, has already been upset, and at many points straightened out or readjusted. The mountain passes that were to be the thoroughfares through which the flood of enemies was to descend upon us are in our possession. The conquest of the Alps has been inaugurated with powerful onslaughts, and under favorable auspices. We have opened up a passage in high mountain territory, over newly made roads, extending over hundreds of kilometers. Not only the Alpine troops, especially trained for such service, but also the infantry, and even the southern and Sicilian regiments, are doing splendid work in the Alps. Means of supply, operating with the utmost regularity, have been established even over the most impassable rocks and precipices. Our army may now be considered as being almost wholly made up of mountain troops. Guns in enormous numbers are lining the highest mountain peaks, dominating the passes and covering the mountain passes. By virtue of our achievements, not only the mountain artillery but also the field artillery, and even siege guns of large and medium caliber, hold their sway over the Alps. Our troops are wintering under the very best conditions in high mountain regions, and even at elevations of 6,600 to 9,800 feet. They are under cover everywhere, being quartered either in shelters cut into the rocks, or in wooden barracks, and well supplied with stoves, fur coats, woolen garments, good footwear, hand and foot warmers, and especially selected provisions. Whole cities, built of wood, have sprung up on more or less level ground, in valleys and even in the mountains. No soldiers have camped under canvas for several months past.

The morale of the troops is splendid. All parts of the country, all social classes and all political parties, have become amalgamated in the army. Harmony, cool deliberation, indomitable courage, hatred of the hereditary foe, legitimate pride, born out of the great obstacles already surmounted, a deep-rooted conviction of the absolute necessity of this war, fraternal fellowship between officers and men, these are the factors that render the spiritual unity of the Army infrangible. Our infantry has displayed sublime courage, and the arms with which it prefers to give battle are the bayonet and the hand grenade. Neither the boom of the enemy's cannon, the rattle of his machine guns, nor the fire of his rifles, can stop our infantrymen. Once they have taken a position they are bound to hold it, even though the enemy may concentrate upon it a hail of projectiles of every description. They cannot be surpassed in fighting at close quarters. The artillery is perfect, its fire is accurate, and it has an abundant supply of ammunition. The production of materials for replacing the supplies consumed is progressing splendidly in Italy, while the other arms of the service and other technical means of warfare are likewise excellent.

The Trentino salient has been cut down at its southern points as far up as Roverto, by a brilliant advance through valleys and over mountains, some of which number among the principal passageways that were to be used for the invasion planned by Austria, and for which she had prepared herself. In Cadore, we have removed the main obstacle in the way of our advance into the high valley of the Cordevole, by occupying the imposing mass of rocks of the Col de Lana, while we have also cut the lines of communication between Trent and Toblach. In the high valley of the Boite, we have occupied the Cortina d'Ampezzo basin as far as Podestagno, overlooking the massive rocks of the Tofano and Cristallo, thus practically taking possession of the road to Germany, extending from Toblach and "Seludervach." In Carnia we have firmly maintained our already favorable border line, while improving the same at certain points, and barring the way against an invasion by the enemy, by interposing powerful obstacles.

On the line of the Isonzo river, starting out from the Plezzo al Mare Basin, we have occupied all of the right bank of the river, with the exception of the heights of Santa Lucia and Santa Maria (Tolmino bridge head), and of the Sabotino and Piedimonte (Gorizia² bridge head) heights. While tenaciously holding on to these positions, the enemy is restricted to an exhausting, hopeless defense, being deprived of all means for active

Translator's notes:

¹Evidently "Schluderbach," a village in the Ampezzo valley in the Tyrol.

²Austrian name "Goerz."

operations. On the left bank of the Isonzo river, we occupy the Plezzo basin and forty positions on the heights, commanding the eastern bank of the stream; the mass of rocks of the Monte Nero, with splendid positions on the spurs of the Slome del Mrzli and the Slome del Vodil, rising above Tolmino³ and dominate it; the Plava bridge heads, including the lower slopes of the Monte Cucco and the village of Zagora; the plateau of the Carso, on the line (comprising the ridge extending from the Monte San Michele down to the Isonzo, east of Peteano, thence continuing over the four peaks of the Coite San Michele, dividing its watershed) that grazes the San Martino region, covering the Cappuccio forest, the Mont Sei Busi, and the heights east of Vermigliano, Seitz and Montalcione.

These conquests of ours in territory beyond the Isonzo river, constitute for us the first and most helpful guarantees of ultimate possession of all the mountain reaches extending along the left bank of the river.

In this connection, I would point out to you that in her propositions, made prior to the war, Austria did not in any instance consent to allow us to extend our territory to the left bank of the Isonzo, for the very reason that there arise on that side of the river strong strategical positions, completely dominating the right bank. With the strength born of despair, the Austrians are holding on to all there still remains of their entrenched camps of Tolmino and Gorizia. But what sacrifices in men and materials, and above all, in pride, does such passive warfare compel them to make! Even these towns of Tolmino and Gorizia have been made uninhabitable by us, as demanded by the cruel, but inexorable requirements of war, and we have thus placed upon the enemy an additional burden, tending to exhaust his physical and moral energy.

On the other hand, we have retained all our moral strength, nothing is lacking in our economic resources, we have a large reserve of men, and the development of our technical means of warfare is assured. The war loan has been enthusiastically and fully subscribed; life in our cities takes its ordinary course; our theaters and all other public resorts are open and well patronized; there is an abundance of currency; the want of employment has ceased, and our political parties are all united by the slogan: "War unto Victory!"

When the time arrives for writing the history of this war, the world will be filled with admiration for the indomitable courage of the Italians, who are proving themselves to be the true and worthy progeny of the men who made up the Roman Legions. I remain,

Very truly yours,

ETTORE BRAVETTA,
Captain I.R.N.

Translator's note:

³Probably Tolmein (Austrian name).

NAVAL VETERANS SOCIETY PROPOSED.

Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee of the American Society, a federation for national unity, favors us with the letter that follows, which he received from an ex-Navy man who is now in the police department of Mount Vernon, N.Y. It contains an excellent suggestion which should be acted upon. The writer, William L. Paddock, says:

"You asked me to give my ideas of a National Reserve, we were speaking of. I am not a very good penman or composer, but I will endeavor to outline my views as plainly and briefly as possible. As our topic was on the Navy and I being an ex-bluejacket, I will confine my topics mostly to the Navy. My idea is to solve two big questions. First to supply the Navy in time of war with men who were there before and know the game. Second, to have men in such places as navy yards, government munition plants, etc., with a stamp, who are known and can be trusted with the secrets of the country.

"My idea is to form a veterans' society or league, to be headed by the prominent men of the country, who are veterans of service, either actual war or plain ordinary service. To bring together the men who were in the Service, who know the running of battleships. In this town I live in there are twenty-one ex-sailors who have served time, and honorably discharged. We have nothing to draw us together. Throughout the United States there must be in the neighborhood of 50,000 men who were in the Navy. Uncle Sam doesn't seem to know them; good, experienced, right ages; all waiting for the right man to bring them together, 50,000 drilled men, who in thirty days would be able to resume their duties aboard a ship as though they were only away on a furlough.

"The Naval Reserve will never make a man-of-war. He gets a rough idea of it. He was never on a ship under hard conditions; he does not know the proper care of his person and discipline is Latin to him. To the veteran none of this is new, and it would put him in mind of old days to be back with the boys. My idea is to bring all ex-men under a national organization, backed by prominent men. Organize us men in a Veterans Reserve, to serve a certain period of years as active members, and then drop to the honorary list, give us thirty days' training each year, with a fair amount of compensation for time we lose from our occupations, as a good many of us have families to support. Make the thirty days live ones, a battleship with a full set of officers, a skeleton crew and balance veterans; go out to target practice and let the Vets shoot against the Regulars. You would see some competition that would increase gunnery efficiency. Have the veterans uniformed in a special kind of uniform for civic wear; make it with a little fraternity, similar to Spanish War veterans; have headquarters in each state and subdivided so as each division will have enough men to carry it along and have its own petty officers.

"As I think I have given my idea on the veterans, to strengthen the affair, my idea is that all men employed in navy yards, munition plants or other Government positions, under the War Department, must be veterans of service and belong to the Veterans' Reserve, and that such men who belong to the reserve will have the preference in other Government positions. It will increase enlistment in Regulars, as you can't belong to Veteran Reserves unless, at least, one enlistment was served. A job in New York can't be gotten unless you have pledged yourself to Veterans' Reserve. That will give the United States several thousand men right in its employ to lay hands on any minute.

"My best idea of putting ex-men in these places is every man has a stamp, a record, you know what he is. And you have no spies, such as worry the country today. Every nationality works in navy yards to-day. Men coming from service are just as capable of doing the work of navy yards in any branch, and from my experience better. The bluejacket after he is discharged is put into the world and they go everywhere. The training he has received in a particular line is not wanted in civil life, but is wanted in the navy yard and

powder and shell arsenals. Civilians have to learn these things, sailors know them and are never given a chance to use them. The spy in that case would have a small chance in a navy yard.

"I have outlined my idea as best I could to comply with your request; to explain it in detail would be of more interest. This letter is written by me as an ex-bluejacket giving the feeling of myself and many others I have come in contact with. We are all ready to jump in a minute if the time comes; we were through the mill and we are big power to the Navy, lying idle, losing all we know about the business, waiting for a military man to put the ginger in it, and put it before the people, and to have the men belong to something that will promote the Government's interest and make it an honor to belong to it.

"I trust I have given you a fair idea of the way I think. I would like to write more giving details, but you know there is a lot of difference between a night-stick and a pen; being more used to the former, I touched enough to tell what I mean. Any further information you would like to have, I will be glad to give."

THE CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The present incumbent of the Army and Navy scholarship maintained at Teachers College of Columbia University, New York city, by the Daughters of the Cincinnati, is maintaining an excellent standing, according to the recent annual report of the chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse. The present scholar, who is the daughter of a Navy officer, studies biology, psychology, costume making and designing, and is teacher's assistant in the Department of Textiles.

This year marks the twentieth since the starting of the scholarship, and a brief résumé of its history is given in the report. The originator of the idea that this society should found a scholarship for the daughter of an officer in the Regular Army or Navy was Mrs. Walter Wood Adams, and the plan was laid before the Daughters of the Cincinnati at a meeting held in 1896. The scholarship was placed in Teachers College (then a small institution), whose officers agreed to accept \$3,000 as foundation in perpetuity. The first gift to the fund was generously made by Mrs. Arthur B. Satterlee. By 1904 the fund had reached the sum of \$793.57. In that year it was decided to turn over the reserve fund of the society, which amounted to \$683.60, to the scholarship fund. In 1905, after nearly ten years, the goal was at last in sight. The time had arrived for arranging the details necessary to the foundation of the scholarship, which were rather intricate; they were carried out by a committee of the society composed of Mrs. Mills, ex officio, as president; Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. J. M. Mills, Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Miss A. H. Patten and Miss Hillhouse. Meantime Teachers College had grown to be a great institution and was asking \$5,000 for a teaching scholarship. But the influence of Miss Grace Dodge induced the faculty to accept the sum they had originally agreed upon, particularly as the proposed foundation was patriotic. In 1906 a little over the desired sum had been accumulated, \$3,101.58, and the scholarship was formally established.

During the ten years that have elapsed since, the Daughters of the Cincinnati have raised a maintenance fund of \$7,000, the income of which, amounting to \$280, assists in paying the living expenses of its students. The daughters of five Army officers have enjoyed the benefits of the foundation, and a daughter of the Navy is now being trained. All of these have been young gentlewomen of superior character and manners and above the average in their academic work.

AVIATION NOTES.

A Los Angeles despatch reports a new world's record for sustained flight in a seaplane established by Corp. W. I. Smith, who is attached to the United States Army Signal Corps aviation camp at North Island, San Diego. His record, made on Feb. 19, was eight hours and forty minutes in a Glenn Martin hydro-aeroplane. The best previous record for the same type of machine was six hours and fifteen minutes, made by Lieutenant Powers, of the Navy, at Pensacola, Fla.

A committee of the Aero Club of America has reported a plan for increasing interest in aviation as a means of national defense. It is urged that 2,000 aviators be trained this year, that aviation detachments be started in the Militia of twenty states known to favor such a plan, but unable to afford it, that aeroplanes be given to the National Guard and aviators detailed to participate in the maneuvers and that prizes aggregating \$10,000 be offered to Militia aviators for excellence in flights.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired, has appointed the following committee of eight, under authorization by the Aero Club of America, to formulate working plans for the proposed aero coast patrol: Senator Charles F. Johnson, of Maine, member of the Committee on Coast Defense and Naval Affairs; Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, member of the Committee on Coast Defense and Military Affairs; Representative Julius Kahn, of California; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton; F. Lester Jones, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Chief Forecaster H. C. Frankenstein, of the United States Weather Bureau; John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless torpedo; and Emerson McMillin, the New York banker, who has given more than \$60,000 to the National Aeroplane Fund. Committees to further the plan of establishing a scouting patrol of aeroplanes 100 miles apart along the Eastern and Western coasts have been formed in a majority of the states. Stations are being established in New York, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Official announcement was made in New York city Feb. 9 by Mr. C. H. Connor, a director of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, that his company had acquired the stock of the Burgess Aeroplane Company and that W. Starling Burgess would at once become a director of the Curtiss Company. By this organization the capacity of the Curtiss concern in the output of aeroplanes becomes the greatest of any single aeroplane manufacturing company in the world, it is claimed.

Albertos Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian sportsman and inventor, has left the United States for Santiago, Chile, where he will attend an aeronautical conference held there for the purpose of forming the Aeronautic Federation of the Western Hemisphere. A year ago the Aero Club of America, realizing that aeroplanes could solve difficult problems of transportation in South and Central America, conceived the idea of forming such a federation.

To carry out the plan the Aero Club wrote to Mr. Santos-Dumont in January, 1915, inviting him to come to the United States and head a Pan-American committee formed to organize the federation. He accepted and came to the United States last October. Mr. Santos-Dumont was offered the nomination for the presidency of the federation, and Mr. Cortlandt F. Bishop, vice president of the Aero Club of America, was nominated as secretary general. Arrangement was made to establish headquarters at 297 Madison avenue, New York city, the Aero Club of America extending the use of its club house there. A communication was received inviting the Aero Club of America to send delegates to a conference under the auspices of the Aero Club of Chile. Messrs. Santos-Dumont and Bishop were appointed delegates.

SERVICE FLOOD RELIEF WORK PRAISED.

The city of San Diego, Cal., has passed resolutions of appreciation of the relief work by members of the Services during the recent storms and floods which visited that section of the country, saying: "The city and county officials have been greatly assisted in their work of rescue and relief by officers and men of the United States Army and Navy, who have labored untiringly and at great risk to themselves; now be it resolved: that the thanks of this common council be and they are hereby extended to Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N.; Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, U.S. Cav., and Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and to the officers and men under them for their services in this time of dire distress; and that the city clerk is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the officers named."

I. I. Irwin, executive of the Citizens' General Relief Committee of San Diego, also wrote to Rear Admiral Fullam, saying: "Upon an inspection tour I met Lieutenant Bradley (Lieut. W. W. Bradley, Jr., U.S.N.), in the San Ysidro Relief Camp, and discussed with him the situation and needs of the territory under his charge. I cannot speak too highly of the great work done by Lieutenant Bradley and the other officers and men under his command. The work they have done in establishing communications, regarding sanitary conditions and in distributing rations to the different sufferers has shown great intelligence and judgment."

"No one who has not traveled over the territory since this disaster can have the faintest idea of the difficulties met by Lieutenant Bradley and the other officers and men. Later I met Lieutenant Bradley again, and suggested to him to be kind enough to take full charge of the situation in his territory, and the respective representatives of our committee at the different relief stations, have expressed their readiness to gladly subordinate their services to Lieutenant Bradley. I had no opportunity to meet Ensign Bryan, who was at that time at the South bank of the Tia Juana river.

"On behalf of our committee and, I dare say, on behalf of all the citizens of San Diego, I desire to express to you our high appreciation of services rendered, and we would thank you if you would kindly advise Lieutenant Bradley, and the other officers and men under his command, of our great appreciation."

AN EXAMPLE FOR CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The best laws ever made in this country for raising an efficient Army and appointing and promoting its officers were made by the Confederate Congress in 1861-65. Many Confederate Senators and Members of the House had kinsmen who had served in the U.S. Army or in Mexico. The Congress considered these ex-Army officers experts who would have to do the fighting and be responsible for the result, and should therefore dictate the laws under which they were to work.

The President of the Confederacy was a graduate of the Military Academy who had served in the U.S. Army and was colonel of a Volunteer regiment during the Mexican War. He, of course, exerted his influence to have good military laws passed. The Confederate Congress passed a conscription law early in the war, when war was popular. This swept all their young men into that army and prevented desertion, for a young man seen anywhere in the South would have had to explain to every woman he met "why he was not with the army at the front," and if his excuse was not good the women and children would have mobbed him and his family would have disowned him. This while in June, 1863, it was a matter of gossip around the War Department in Washington that there were then 40,000 deserters from the Union Army.

In 1860 our Army was so small that the character of every officer who had been in the Service three years and his reputation as a soldier were well known in it. Every officer treated with respect an officer who had had longer experience with troops in the field than himself. These points were carefully considered in appointments in the Confederate Army, but unfortunately were not considered in the Union Army. Joseph Johnston with the full rank of general was assigned to the command of the Confederate Army of Virginia. His corps were commanded by lieutenant generals, his divisions by major generals, his brigades by brigadier generals, his regiments by colonels. Every Confederate officer received his orders from his superior, whom he respected, knowing his superior had greater military experience than himself. General Johnston, having the full rank of general, had no rival in his army and could easily maintain harmony and loyalty among his generals.

Unfortunately the commander of the Union Army was only a major general, his corps commanders were major generals, his divisions were commanded by major generals—all competitors and rivals of each other and the general commanding.

As in making appointments very little attention was paid by the authorities to a soldier's previous military record, it often happened that an experienced officer found himself under the command of an inexperienced superior. It is very trying for an experienced officer to risk his life and the lives of his men in obeying the unwise order of an inexperienced superior, as in the case of a major general and division commander whose experience previous to the war had been limited to duty as an assistant surgeon.

When many of the generals have the same rank as the general commanding an army, and have had more military experience than he, they will honestly believe they are more competent to command than he. Is there, then, much chance for harmony and loyalty among the generals?

It was to the interest of every Confederate officer to have the best soldiers made officers and the best officers

promoted. Every captain recommended his best sergeant. The colonel selected the candidate he thought the best fitted and sent his name through military channels to the President, who appointed the sergeant a second lieutenant. This was military merit, not political pull. It was given by experts who saw the man daily in camp, on the march and in battle.

A gentleman who was colonel of Volunteers in the Union Army states that in the first battle his regiment was in a number of officers were killed and, of course, their names were published in the newspapers, and the first promotion to second lieutenant the governor of his state made was of a sergeant who shirked that battle. So far as he knew no regimental officers were consulted; promotions were determined by political influence.

A lieutenant colonel commanded his regiment in the Union Army for a long time gallantly and efficiently, but when the colonel became vacant the governor of his state promoted the major over his head to be colonel. The real reason was the governor wanted a re-election and the lieutenant colonel opposed it. The Northern governors controlled all appointments and promotion of regimental officers, and even influenced appointments of generals. The North raised new regiments until the end of the war in order to give the governors the political patronage accompanying the appointment of officers. Yet every military man knew these regiments were worthless until they had had one year's service.

The Confederacy did not raise a new regiment after the first year, and their regiments constantly improved in efficiency throughout the war. The young, enthusiastic conscripts coming in were first class soldiers in a few weeks, and the older soldiers were encouraged by the increase in numbers.

VERANTE.

NATIONAL GUARD VS. CONTINENTAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a member of the National Guard I notice with interest the several articles published and the remarks of different generals on this subject. I do not oppose the Continental Army plan. If it will work, well and good. I do not think, however, that when the war excitement is over enlistments in the Continental Army will prove so popular.

The National Guard is an organization of young men who, having their living to make in the commercial world, have given time, energy and study to military training. For what purpose? To serve, as they believed, their country in time of trouble, as well as their state, if needed. It has not been their fault that the laws or the Constitution prohibited their use by the Federal Government. The personnel of the rank and file have been ready and would have responded if the "order" had been issued. So much for the spirit of the National Guard.

Are these young men entitled to any consideration at the hands of the Federal Government in the scheme of reorganization of the military forces of the country? I think so. The National Guard should be put under Federal control. Invite the Guard of each state to join the new National Guard or Continental Army, if it be called such, and continue its training in a similar manner to the present. Pay them a percentage of the regular pay, give them additional means of learning, make it in reality a second line to the Regular Army, provide for increasing membership and organize a reserve along the lines now planned for the Continental Army. Each state may organize its constabulary or state guard for its own protection, and pay for it.

It strikes me as absurd that the National Government should expend vast sums of money each year on the National Guard, as it now exists, knowing that in case of need the Guard cannot be ordered on duty, but that the individual members must be asked to volunteer. It is true that the Guard as it is now controlled by the several states will never be proficient for service in time of war. The fault lies with the conflict of authority, state politics and lack of enforcement of discipline on the part of incompetent officers in many instances.

In an article published by me in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in October, 1910, I spoke of the loose manner in which states handled the Guard, and, as a means of perfecting same, I advocated more general supervision by the Federal Government, and, for the purpose of creating a large and efficient fighting force, compulsory service in the National Guard. This was six years ago, and the thought is well applied to the present. I feel the same to-day.

The National Guard is of little service to the United States to-day in comparison with the money spent on it by the Government, but the first consideration in planning for a large trained force should be given the National Guard organizations, the individuals of which have labored all these years in an effort to be of service to their country in time of need. Some of the most prominent generals in the Regular Army have been men who have come from the Volunteer or National Guard service. So, after all, there is some good to be derived by the United States Government from the National Guard. As the plan for the Continental Army is to be voluntary on the part of those joining it, should not the volunteer service of those constituting the National Guard be given earnest consideration by the Federal Government?

J. VAN B. METTS,
Lieut. Col., 2d N.C. Inf.

MEN DISCHARGED FOR MINOR OFFENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As preparedness seems the most serious question before our great nation, I wish to assist if possible. We need guns, ammunition, equipment of all kinds, but most of all we need trained men. As I have served nine years with the Army, most of the time as a non-com., I think that I know what it is to have men who are well trained. In case of serious trouble, which would arise very quickly, we would be short of officers and non-coms. for instruction.

During my time in the Service I can recall any number of good men who have been discharged for the good of the Service for minor offenses, such as A.W.O.L., and even desertion, who if given a chance to come back, would behave and make good soldiers and in some cases good instructors. England upon the coronation of a new king grants a pardon to her deserters; why not at this coming Presidential election allow all who have strayed away or misbehaved a chance to serve their country? We may need these men (look at England), and why not get the benefit of this great army of men, which, if taken in at once, would give us, at least, something to

start with? I could cite any number of cases of good men who have been unfortunate, via petty officer's route. Although I love the Service, and would gladly go back, I am forced out, as I am a victim of unintentional neglect of duty. I uphold the court that tried me and I have served my time like a man. You may if you wish look up my case. I cite it as one of the great army that we can have.

GEORGE B. BARRICMAN,
ex-1st Sergt., Battery E, 2d Field Art.

WHAT THINKING AMERICANS KNOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The United States is ready for nationalized defense. The War Department, the General Staff, the Militia and Congress are limited to the views of their positions and the country has probably outstripped them. The country is ready for nationalized defense that is based on the liability of every American citizen to be called out for military training during peace in prospect of war. A general vote would be affirmative if taken as to whether the United States should have a law declaring that all qualified citizens were liable, in peace, to be called on for one year's military training service either in the Army or Navy, and authorizing Congress to decide upon the number to be so called each year.

The average American has inherited the belief that compulsory military training is some curtailment of his personal liberty and is forced on him by military authority. He is realizing that the liability of all citizens to military training service is not an act of military authority, but that it is simply a wise and just law to compel the unwilling to do their share of the national preparedness work, and not shun it off on the willing militiaman or volunteer. The thinking people want the liability of all to military training as a law, not only because it is fair and just to all, but because it is necessary. No system of volunteers is stable or certain. The system of liability of all provides a stable means of supplying the number of men required to maintain adequate preparedness. A nation whose citizens do not meet its needs will soon cease to be a nation. A nation that does not make adequate provision for its needs will also cease to be a nation. The strength of a nation is not in its moneybags, but in the character of its people. All trite and all true. Character is worth more than money, and America is beginning to act on it. One of the signs of this is that America wants preparedness. Americans realize that it's not a question of how much are we to pay for it. The thinking American knows that to-day national defense is not the Regular soldier, but it is the citizen with adequate military training.

He knows that enforced military training exists because the citizen wants it, not because some military authority orders it. The intelligent American has always known that our Regular Army was of importance only as a means of organizing and training volunteers in war. He now knows its chief importance lies in its ability to train an adequate reserve in time of peace, and he is now willing to give the Regular Army from two to three hundred thousand men per year to train, out of the from two to three million young men who each year are suitable by age, by brains and by physique to form that adequate reserve of trained men which is the first need of the United States for adequate defense. Young America is simply asked each year to step up and take the terrible one out of every eight or ten chances of putting in a year at military training.

INFANTRY.

YOUNG OFFICERS IN CIVIL WAR.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 4, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of Jan. 29 you have an editorial on young officers in the Civil War who made good, citing Custer as an instance of one who was a major general at twenty-six and ably filled the position. Joe Wheeler, on the Confederate side, also had the same rank at about the same age, and did as well as Custer, but in both cases they had been educated up to the position, and when the opportunity came they were ready to assume the responsibility. There were undoubtedly many instances where very young officers (not West Pointers) did brilliant work for their cause, as did Pelham for the Confederacy and MacArthur for the Union, but the higher ranks, especially on the side of the Confederates, were not crowded with this class. It is on record that no officers under twenty-one were commissioned in the Provisional Army of the Confederacy (at least in the early stages of the war), as I can cite an instance where Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War, called General Twiggs down for asking the appointment on his staff of a minor.

JOHN C. STILES.

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 9, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"The Congress shall have power:

"To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years."

"To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasion."

Now, after carefully reading above quotation from the Constitution of the United States, and thoughtfully studying same, it will readily be seen why it is impossible, without an amendment to the Constitution, to use the Militia outside the United States, and why the Militia under another name could be so used. Realizing and believing this to be a fact, why try to kill the plan for a Continental Army?

It is just natural for a soldier to want to "kick," and I honestly believe that is the one reason why so many are objecting to the Continental Army project; and another reason may be that a soldier dislikes ideas that come from a citizen.

It will have to be admitted that every member of the Organized Militia would desire that the Organized Militia could be utilized in case of trouble just as the Army is, without any waits, changes, revoluntioning, etc. Now, if every member of the Organized Militia does wish to belong to a force that can be sent anywhere in the world where it is possible to get to uphold the dignity, prestige, honor, etc., of the United States, why fight against the plan for a Continental Army, when same will be the means of accomplishing this—what they are

wanting, clamoring for, etc.? Why quibble as to the feasibility of whether it is possible to get 133,000 men and officers each year to attend a two months' tour of instruction? What has that got to do with the plan for a Continental Army? Get the Continental Army, and if the two months' training plan does not work out it can be easily changed to a length of time that will prove best.

The Continental Army will produce uniformity of instruction, equipment, etc.; it will put the entire armed forces of this country under one command, where it should be.

Just let the Continental Army become a reality and every outfit now in the Organized Militia will be endeavoring to get in, as all will see that it is just what we have been clamoring for for years.

DALE G. KILBURN.

THAT CONTINENTAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Anyone who has had service in or experience with the National Guard knows that without a pay which will attract men, or some form of compulsory service, recruits for this two months a year near army will be as hard to find as jobs are for men who want to work for ten months a year. As an attractive remuneration would mean money that solution to our problem eliminates itself.

Those who have worked with a citizen soldiery know that one month of intensive training under the direct command of Regular Army instructors gives infinitely better results than can be looked for in two months or more with the blind leading the blind under the supervision which it is proposed to provide for this so-called army, i.e., one Regular Army instructor to every 400 Continentals.

They used to send one instructor per regiment to Militia camps, still do at times; but they try to furnish at least one per battalion, and know that one per company would be much better.

Our Plattsburg and Fort Sheridan camps have shown that a Regular Army officer can make as good a company out of untrained men in one month in camp as the average Militia captain can in his year of armory drills and short camps. Why not profit by our experience?

The Army says it wants training with war strength units and sits around lamenting because the powers-that-be say the country can't afford to give it the war strength posts asked for. What is there to prevent our having all the training we want with war strength units? If we can have provisional machine-gun companies we can have provisional Infantry companies, too.

Consolidate all of our toy peace strength Army which is within the continental limits into provisional war strength units during the season for field training. Assign to each of these units the officers, non-commissioned officers, cooks, musicians, etc., provided for in the tables of organization, and attach to them the youngsters of less than five years' service and those who are temperamentally unfit for duty with citizen soldiery; then take the rest of the officers, non-coms., cooks, etc., to Continental Army training camps for four months every summer; give them war strength, war time training.

By training our 400,000 Continentals in war strength units and handling them in four sections, 100,000 per month for four months, we could swing the thing with the 2,446 officers which the "Proposed Policy" contemplates that we have in the mobile Army at home.

A first line made up of a little Regular Army composed of war strength units of trained men and a Continental Army, which had been trained by Regular Army officers and is officered in part by the officers who trained it, is a whole lot better than one made up of a Regular Army three times as large with a war increment of from fifty to seventy per cent. recruits and a Continental Army led by the politicians and good fellows who have trained (?) it under the general and inadequate supervision which we now give to the Militia in its summer camps.

The law should provide that the field officers for the citizen army be (not may be, but be) Regular Army officers of not less than fifteen years' experience as such, or others who can pass a professional military competitive examination as stiff as the one a Regular captain has to pass before he can reach a major's rank.

J. W. E.

FOR THE LINEAL TEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems that with all the mix up in Washington over plans for preparedness the single list for promotion has been lost, or intentionally "pigeon holed," as a too difficult problem to solve. If, however, it is still being considered, and we have any chance of being put on one list for promotion, it seems to me that the unjustice, or inequality, of promotion in the past should be corrected, as the cases mentioned below clearly show how rapidly some have been promoted.

If, however, the "single list" is a "dead one," it seems to me that steps could be taken to make a correction for the inequalities of promotion by having officers take rank on the relative list, in each grade, according to the length of commissioned service. This, at least, would give the proper standing in each grade for same on transports, or on any duties where assignment is made according to rank. The two following cases ought to convince anyone that something should be done to correct the past evils of promotion, and I hope that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be instrumental in bringing about a change.

"A first lieutenant of Cavalry was detailed as O.G. at a certain post, and a captain of Coast Artillery Corps (senior because he was lucky) was detailed as O.D., and therefore gave orders to the first lieutenant. Upon investigation it was found that the captain of Coast Artillery Corps was junior to the second lieutenant of this first lieutenant's troop upon graduation from Wdst Point. Can you blame the first lieutenant for being a little 'sore'?"

In my own case I have selected the name of the officer in each branch who was the first commissioned after myself, with the exception of the Cavalry, in which case I have selected the name of the first Cavalryman appearing on the relative list below mine, as he was commissioned ahead of me. The result is as follows: The officer of Medical Corps now ranks me 1,478 files; Engineer Corps, 1,037 files; Coast Artillery Corps, 762 files; Field Artillery, 499 files; chaplain, 1,047 files. The cavalry officer I now rank 103 files. Wouldn't it be a just proposition for the Cavalry officer who was

commissioned ahead of me, and is now a first lieutenant, to rank me on the relative list? Wouldn't he feel more contented? Shouldn't I upon receiving my promotion go ahead on the relative list of all officers who have less commissioned service than myself? Yes, I say, and I believe others will agree.

1ST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY.

HOUSE TENTATIVE ARMY BILL.

Tentative bills have been prepared by each of the military committees, but until they are reported it is not worth while to publish them in detail. There is no increase in Cavalry and the Field Artillery is in doubt. To the Coast Artillery Corps are to be added 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 25 first and 25 second lieutenants, 6,699 non-coms., 17,982 privates and 18 bands; the number of rated men not to exceed 1,776.

The Infantry is to be increased by 10 regiments (exclusive of the Porto Rico Regiment, with one supply company, one machine-gun company and 12 infantry companies.

A major, 4 captains, 4 first and 4 second lieutenants and one battalion are to be added to the Corps of Engineers. The Q.M. Corps is to be increased by 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 25 captains and not to exceed 75 Q.M. sergeants (senior grade), in which are to be included master electricians; 450 Q.M. sergeants, 500 sergeants (first-class), 1,700 sergeants, 850 corporals, 4,000 privates (first-class), 1,000 privates and 150 cooks. The Medical Corps is to be increased by 8 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 60 majors, 169 captains and first lieutenants. To the Signal Corps, exclusive of the aviation section, are to be added 47 master signal electricians, 155 first class sergeants, 204 first sergeants, 273 corporals, 32 cooks, 774 first class privates, 233 privates. The aviation section is to be increased by 73 officers and 720 enlisted men, organized into an aviation school detachment and not to exceed 7 aero squadrons. Details for the staff corps and departments are provided of officers below the grade of major with one year's service in the line before a second detail. A board of officers is to pass upon the fitness of each officer to be detailed or redetailed.

A list of 986 officers of the different arms from lieutenant to colonel is to be made for detached service with the Militia, to include the 200 now provided by law.

The Porto Rico Regiment is to have the same organization as other Infantry regiments.

The increase in officers shall be by two increments, vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to be in the following order: Cadets, enlisted men, officers of the Reserve Corps, candidates from civil life; all of these appointments, except those of cadets, shall be provisional for two years.

Veterinarians and assistant veterinarians are provided for; 2 for each Cavalry regiment, one for every 3 batteries of Field Artillery, 17 as inspectors of horses and mules, 17 for the Q.M. Corps and 700 inspectors of meats.

The President is authorized to organize 30 cadet companies to serve with the existing organizations of line and staff, 1 first sergeant, mess sergeant and supply sergeant and two cooks to be added to such organizations for each cadet corps of 50 or more. After one year's service cadets found efficient can become officers of the reserve corps, which is organized for war service from the cadet corps and other citizens found fit. Reserve officers may be ordered to duty for the instruction of troops, not to exceed two weeks in a year.

The Medical Reserve Corps is abolished, its members being allowed to transfer to the reserve corps. When a volunteer force is authorized officers of the reserve corps may be ordered to temporary duty with the Regular Army. An ammunition battalion of six batteries and one artillery park is provided for emergencies alone. It is to be officered from the reserve corps.

Promotion, or transfer without promotion, between the different arms is provided for officers below the rank of captain to avoid inequalities in promotion due to an increase of line officers. The enlisted strength of the Army is not to be less than the legal minimum, and unassigned recruits are not to be included in it. A Q.M. reserve corps is also provided, its members to be called to active service in case a volunteer force is authorized.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on second reading on Feb. 25 adopted all the Regular Army features of the Tentative Army Reorganization bill. Chairman Hay voted with the minority, opposing particularly the Field Artillery provisions for six additional regiments. The committee is agreed upon the Militia features of the bill. It is possible that the bill may be amended so as to federalize the Militia under the Volunteer Army Act, as the provision of the Constitution authorizes Congress to raise and maintain armies.

Mr. Gardner's Army Reorganization bill, H.R. 12037, introduced on Feb. 22, provides for increases in every arm of the Service. It would make the Infantry consist of sixty-five regiments, including the Porto Rico Regiment; the Cavalry of twenty-five regiments, and the Field Artillery of twenty-one regiments. The officer personnel of the Coast Artillery would be almost doubled, and the enlisted personnel of this corps raised from 19,000 to 29,000. The increases in the commissioned and enlisted personnel provided by this act are to be made in five annual increments. The bill would make the enlistment term eight years, two active and six on the reserve. If proficient after one year's service the enlisted man could be furloughed for seven years to the reserve. Some new grades in the enlisted personnel are provided for, as, Q.M. sergeant, senior grade; master hospital sergeant; master engineer, senior grade, C.E., all at \$75; hospital sergeant and master engineer, junior grade, C.E., at \$65.

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

The Senate bill provides for 64 regiments of Infantry, 19 of Cavalry, 20 of Field Artillery, a Coast Artillery Corps, and the various staff corps, etc., as now.

The mobile Army is to be organized into brigades and divisions, with corps in case of war.

Major generals shall be: One, assistant chief of inspectors; one, president of War College; one, Chief of Division of Militia Affairs; one for each brigade; one for each of the first Coast Artillery districts. For brigadier general, vacancies are to be filled by the promotion of the senior colonel of the arm in which the vacancy occurs. Promotion of colonels to major general in time of peace is to be made upon the recommendation of a board.

The Inspector General's Department is to be consolidated with the General Staff Corps. The General

Staff Corps shall consist of a Chief of Staff, who shall be a general (with pay of lieutenant general), and shall have rank and precedence over all other officers; an assistant chief, lieutenant general (with pay of major general); three assistant chiefs with rank of major general and pay of brigadiers, 17 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 30 majors and 26 captains, these to be detailed for four years without further detail until after service of two years in branch from which detailed. The Chief of Staff shall be detailed from general officers of the line.

For the A.G. Corps 60 officers are provided, for the J.A.G. Department 29, for the Q.M. Corps 259, Medical Corps 898, Corps of Engineers 462, Ordnance Department 109, Signal Corps 382. The President is authorized to appoint dental surgeons, one for each 1,000 enlisted men.

The enlisted personnel of the Corps of Engineers is to be a band, 7 regiments and 7 mounted battalions. The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs is to have the rank of major general with pay of brigadier. Two veterinarians are provided for each regiment of Cavalry and one for each battalion of Field Artillery. The Coast Artillery Corps shall consist of a chief, 5 major generals (with pay of brigadier), 26 colonels, 25 lieutenant colonels, 85 majors, 381 captains, 362 first and 362 second lieutenants, 6,449 non-com. officers, 2,362 privates, first-class; the total of enlisted not to exceed 30,044.

Original appointments are to be provisional for two years.

Native Filipinos can be enlisted in the Regular Army. Captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts, other than natives, are to be entitled to retirement.

Second lieutenants of the line are to be commissioned as second lieutenants in the line of the Army and those now commissioned shall be recommissioned as such. They shall be named on a single list, promoted by seniority and subject to assignment or transfer to Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery or Coast Artillery. Officers detached on duty to Militia, or for other duty, the usual period of which exceeds one year, shall be subject to provisions of Act of Feb. 2, 1901; detached officers not to exceed 32 colonels, 55 lieutenant colonels, 136 majors, 577 captains, 368 first and 32 second lieutenants.

The increase provided is to be made in five increments.

An officers' reserve corps is provided, consisting of citizens found qualified; commissions to be for five years, with recommissioning for periods of five years, subject to examination. A limitation of age for appointment is provided. When a volunteer force is authorized these officers may be ordered to temporary duty with the Regular Army, or during peace to duty with troops or at field exercise for two weeks in each year.

Enlistments in Army are to be for six years, three in active service and three in reserve.

Enlisted men prevented by this act from completing their service of thirty years for retirement may be retired after service of not less than fifteen years.

The President may establish a reserve officers' training corps, consisting of students of educational institutions receiving military instruction, members to be eligible to appointments as reserve officers of the Army. Not more than 300 officers may be detailed as military instructors.

The House bill has added to it provisions for organization and government of the Militia, which are substantially the same as those contained in the Militia bill as published in our issue of Feb. 29, pages 804-5.

In answering, H. Res. 144, introduced by Representative Gardner, and published under Bills before Congress, on page 838, Secretary Daniels admits that bids could not be secured for twenty-five-knot fleet submarines, and up to this time satisfactory terms have not yet been secured from contractors for the construction of twenty-knot submarines. The contractors have asked for a long time limit on the twenty-knot submarine, and the Secretary is now making an effort to secure a reduction of the time which the contractors say will be required to place the submarines in commission. Incidentally the Secretary states that it is the belief of the Department that the Schley, now in the process of construction, is larger than any submarine that has been built. He states that other governments are constructing submarines which are almost as large as the Schley, but no data were obtainable as to their specifications. As a result the contractors for the Schley were required to do considerable experimental work, and the Navy Department has allowed them thirty-six months to complete the construction of the new submarine. By the terms of the contract the Schley should be completed by March 19, 1918. In relating the difficulties that have been encountered in the construction of the Schley the Secretary states that it was the original intention to equip it with two-cycle double-acting engines. Experiments with this type developed that they were not suitable for the submarine, and that better results could be obtained from four-cycle single-acting engines. In adopting a different type of engine it was necessary to lengthen the Schley. As a result the Schley was redesigned at considerable delay. The entire correspondence indicates that there must be considerable experimental work before satisfactory results can be obtained in the construction of fleet or larger submarines.

Seven aero squadrons are provided for in the Army bill as it is now pending before the House Committee on Military Affairs. In addition to this there is a provision for enlisted men that are to be organized into an aviation school detachment. This consists of seventy-three aviation enlisted men, twenty-six master signal electricians, fifty first-class sergeants, ninety-three sergeants, one hundred and seventy-one corporals, twenty-six cooks, two hundred and fifty first-class privates and ninety-four privates. As the plans have been prepared by the War College, there will be one aero squadron for each of the oversea garrisons and four for the United States.

An important executive order, signed by President Wilson on Feb. 21, was that creating an inter-departmental board on coastal communication, the duties of which will be to evolve a far-reaching plan for coordinating and extending the Government's means of communication along the coasts and borders of the United States and its possessions, so as to strengthen the national defenses and save life and property along the sea coasts. The board is headed by Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, and includes Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Chief of the Navy Radio Service; Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau; George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses; William I. Denning, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department; R. L. Ferris, Assistant Super-

intendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Capt. George S. Gibbs, U.S. Army Signal Service; Lieut. R. R. Waesche, of the Coast Guard Service, and Edward B. Rosa, Chief Physicist of the Bureau of Standards. The first work contemplated is the drafting of a plan for co-ordination of communication facilities now controlled by the Government, such as the Naval Radio, Postal, Coast Guard, Lighthouse, Weather Bureau and Army Signal services, which are operated under the six departments. This will be worked out so as to connect these agencies of communication so they may be used more for the purposes suggested by the President. Eventually the board hopes to recommend means under which a vast coastal system will connect with the commercial telephone and telegraph lines reaching through the interior of the country. At present there are many points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Great Lakes and the borders of the United States and its possessions which are without means of communicating inland except by couriers and passing vessels.

Three successful scouting flights, each of an hour and three-quarters or more duration, were accomplished at the naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla., during the week ending Feb. 24. Lieut. K. Whiting, with Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Bartlett, acting as observer; and Lieut. A. A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., with Lieut. A. C. Read, U.S.N., as observer, made flights of one hour and fifty-five minutes. Lieut. (J.G.) P. N. L. Bellinger with Lieut. (J.G.) de C. Chevalier, made a flight of one hour and forty-five minutes. All flights were made to a destroyer stationed forty-five miles at sea. The destroyers Monaghan and Terry acted as tenders. A new Burgess-Dunne aeroplane has been received at the station, and its erection has been begun. The cruiser Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla, accompanied by the monitor Tallahassee and destroyer Worden, acting as tenders, and submarines K-1, K-2 and K-5 have arrived at the station for operations. The total time of flights for the week was fifty-two hours and three minutes, an equivalent of 3,033 miles of direct flight.

According to reports from Annapolis the large number of failures at the Naval Academy in the last examination was due largely to the change in the system of questions. Instead of giving the midshipmen eight or ten questions the examination consisted of four questions. By this system if a midshipman happened to draw two questions on his weakest points he would be very apt to fail. It is stated that the midshipmen did not average as high in their examinations as they did in their recitations. This is cited as evidence that the examination was not a fair test. There is no doubt that the examination will receive an airing in Congress this session. It would not be surprising if Congress should ask for a detailed report of the manner in which the examinations were conducted and the system that is employed in marking the midshipmen. On the first examination, it is stated, there were about 250 failures. This was so large a number that a second examination was held, at which eighty-two failed.

Announcement has been made of the award of the annual prizes offered by the Naval Institute for essays on naval subjects. First prize, consisting of a gold medal, \$200 and life membership, was won by Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Frost, U.S.N., who wrote on "The Moral Factor in War." First honorable mention, carrying with it a prize of \$100, was won by Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., whose subject was, "Naval Personnel"; second honorable mention, with \$75, was won by Lieut. Ridgley Hunt, U.S.N., retired, the subject of whose essay was "Education at the U.S. Naval Academy"; third honorable mention, also carrying a prize of \$75, was won by Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., who wrote on "Some Underlying Principles of Morale."

The Secretary of the Navy announced on Feb. 25 that he had approved plans by which the Army and Navy football game is to be held at the Polo Grounds in New York city on Nov. 25. The Secretary said that the Navy athletic board was justified in selecting New York, as at the Polo Grounds the Navy and Army will each have 14,500 tickets as compared with 11,000 each at Franklin Field in Philadelphia.

That the expenses for medical treatment incurred by Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, 6th Cav., cannot legally be paid from the public funds is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. The fact that this officer was in a leave status and that during his illness he was treated by a civilian doctor in a private hospital justifies this decision, according to the current Army Appropriation Act (38 Stat. 1079).

It is stated in Nature that the undergraduates in residence this term at Cambridge University, England, number 665, as against 1,227 the corresponding term last year, and about 3,600 in a normal term. Among the 11,000 members of the university in the various services, about 700 have been killed and 900 wounded.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided not to permit bluejackets of the U.S.S. Kentucky to participate in the Mardi Gras parade at New Orleans, as the celebration is not a historical affair.

The 7th Company, Coast Art. U.S.A., on duty at Fort Banks, Mass., is not included among the companies ordered to the Panama Canal under recent orders, as has been stated.

Lieut. Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., U.S.A., will succeed Lieut. Col. B. A. Poore as senior director of the War College class. Colonel Poore has been ordered to join the 15th Infantry in China.

Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 12th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army to take effect Feb. 23, 1916, was a Roman Catholic and was appointed Nov. 15, 1909. He is a native of Missouri.

The Army transport Kilpatrick, with the 1st Squadron, 12th U.S. Cavalry, sailed from Galveston at 3:40 p.m. Feb. 23.

February 26, 1916.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. F. W. Milner, U.S.N., who was retired from Feb. 11, 1916, is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the Navy June 10, 1903. He was last on duty at Portsmouth, N.H.

Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th U.S. Inf., who is to retire for age on April 30, 1916, has been ordered to proceed to his home on March 1 and has been granted leave to the date of his retirement.

Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 9th U.S. Cav., who will retire for age on Aug. 26 next, has been ordered to proceed from Manila on April 15 en route to his home, preparatory to his retirement. He will be granted leave upon arrival in San Francisco to the date of his retirement.

Col. Charles M. Truitt, 22d U.S. Inf., who was retired on his own application Feb. 20, 1916, leaves the active list with a most efficient record of service. He was born in Kentucky May 23, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 21st Infantry. He was transferred to the 28th Infantry June 10, 1903, and was promoted major, 23d Infantry, June 23, 1903. He was detailed adjutant general in 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 29th Infantry, March 3, 1911, and colonel of Infantry March 5, 1913. During the war with Spain Colonel Truitt served as a captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers. In his early service Colonel Truitt was stationed on the frontier at Vancouver Barracks and different posts in Wyoming, and among other duties was aid to General Brooke at Omaha, Neb. He was in 1898 A.A.G., 1st Division, 7th Army Corps; A.A.G. (Snyder's) Provisional Division, 5th Army Corps, and A.A.G., 2d Division, 4th Army Corps. He was in the field in the Philippines from April 10, 1899, to Sept. 12, 1901, and during that time was in engagements with Filipino insurgents. His second tour in the Philippines was in Mindanao from January, 1904, to May, 1905, in which period he participated in various expeditions against hostile Moros. He served in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification, was on duty at Department of East headquarters and at Fort Porter, N.Y., and in Arizona. He has been on leave in Buffalo, N.Y., pending his retirement.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, Coast Art. Corps, on Feb. 15 promotes 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jones.

The following officers of Infantry become due for promotion as a result of the resignation of Capt. Gad Morgan, 24th Inf., on Feb. 12, and the death of Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 6th Inf., on Feb. 15; 1st Lieuts. Henry G. Stahl, 14th Inf., and Roy C. Kirland, 22d Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf., and Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf.

The following officers of Infantry become due for promotion as a result of the retirement of Col. Charles M. Truitt, 22d Inf., on Feb. 20; Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., unassigned; Major Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf.; Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Cooke, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War and an Indian fighter of note, died at his home at Fall River, Mass., Feb. 22, 1916, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was brevetted captain in 1864 for gallant and meritorious service in the Atlanta campaign. Thirteen years after that campaign General Cooke returned to Atlanta and married Teresa Antonia Valdes Thom, of that city. General Cooke was born in Massachusetts Sept. 29, 1837, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d Rhode Island Infantry June 5, 1861. He was appointed a first lieutenant, 16th U.S. Infantry, Aug. 5, 1861, and was promoted captain in 1864. He was transferred to the 2d Infantry in 1869; was promoted major, 13th Infantry, in 1887, and lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, in 1892, and colonel, 5th Infantry, in 1897. He was retired June 30, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to brigadier general for Civil War service in April, 1904.

Major D. F. Callinan, U.S.A., retired, died in Alameda, Cal., on Feb. 21, 1916. Major Callinan was born in Ireland July 24, 1839, and was a veteran of the Civil War. He joined Company E, 1st U.S. Infantry, as a private, Sept. 5, 1860, and rose to the grade of first sergeant. He was appointed second lieutenant, 1st U.S. Infantry, Aug. 10, 1863; was promoted first lieutenant in 1866; captain in 1879, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Oct. 22, 1891. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service in April, 1904.

Capt. Peyton Graves Clark, 6th U.S. Inf., husband of Mary Clark and father of Peyton Caldwell Clark, died at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., on Feb. 15, 1916, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was a son of the late A. H. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Montgomery county, Ala., and brother of Mrs. Robert Thornton, Mrs. Robert Teague, Mrs. Dozier Turner, the Misses Emily, Kate and Nellie Clark, of Montgomery, Ala.; Alex H. Clark, of Washington, D.C., and Walter B. Clark, of Hope Hull, Alabama. Captain Clark was born in Louisiana December 6, 1877. He was appointed second lieutenant, 13th U.S. Infantry, in July, 1898; was promoted first lieutenant in March, 1899. He was promoted to captain, 8th Infantry, April 8, 1904, and was transferred to the 13th Infantry the following June. He was placed on unassigned list Sept. 1, 1914, and was assigned to the 6th Infantry the following October. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1904, and was also a graduate of the Alabama Polytechnical Institute, 1897. In G.O. No. 13, from the headquarters of the 6th U.S. Infantry camp at El Paso, Texas, dated Feb. 16, announcing the death of Captain Clark, Col. J. H. Beacom, after giving the military record of the deceased officer, says: "It was during his service in the Philippine Islands that he contracted the malady which finally caused his death. He was a patient sufferer, and his efforts to perform his duties in spite of physical ailment won for him the admiration of his comrades. He was a capable and efficient officer, and his passing is a serious loss to the regiment and the Service. Captain Clark leaves a wife

and child, and to them the sympathy of the regiment is extended."

Capt. Fred L. Perry, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died Feb. 17, 1916, in the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. Captain Perry's death followed the last of two serious operations, which it was necessary for him to undergo within the past eight months. He was born in Iowa on Sept. 4, 1875, and was appointed to the Army from Colorado. He was a second lieutenant of the 1st Colorado Infantry May 1, 1898, until his promotion to first lieutenant in the same regiment, April 1, 1899, in which grade he served until Sept. 8 of the same year. Shortly after the close of the Spanish War he was appointed second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901. He was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant Nov. 28, 1903, and to captain July 1, 1907. He served in the Philippines during the Philippine Insurrection and was wounded in action in the course of that campaign. Captain Perry was graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., in the class of 1904. At different times he held important staff positions, and was looked upon as one of the best company commanders in his corps. His last duty was with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, where he served as assistant commandant and adjutant to the Exposition Guard. During this tour of duty he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, while his good judgment and never-failing tact enabled him to handle many difficult situations with success.

Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired, died at his home at Washington, D.C., after suffering six months with heart disease. He was born in Louisiana Jan. 31, 1854, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 21, 1870. He was retired Sept. 15, 1897, for disability incident to the service. He had performed nearly fourteen years' sea service and over twenty-two years of shore or other duty. His first sea service after graduation was in the Swatara, 1875-7. He subsequently served, among other duties, in the Alaska of the Pacific Station, in the Junia, of the Asiatic Station, and in the Hydrographic Office. Lieutenant Hunt was a son of the late William H. Hunt, one-time Secretary of the Navy under President Garfield. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Virginia Kearny, a daughter of Gen. Phil Kearny. Two children were born to the union, Ridgely Hunt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Hunt. After the death of Mrs. Hunt Mr. Hunt married Miss Marguerite Cress, of Charleston, S.C., who survives him.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Orrick N. Turner, U.S.C.G., retired, died at Canutillo, Texas, on Feb. 17.

Miss Marjorie Page, youngest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, died in Portland, Ore., Feb. 7, 1916. Miss Page was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1883. She was graduated at an early age from Miss Bell's School, Philadelphia, and was confirmed in the Episcopal Church at the age of twelve years. The greater part of her life was spent at the various Army posts at which her father was stationed. The fatal illness was contracted at Manila, where General Page was sent after the Spanish-American War, and extended over a period of twelve years. The last year of her life was spent in Portland, Ore., where she underwent three surgical operations in the hope of finding health. In a tribute to her fine character Dr. N. M. Erickson writes: "While a patient at the Portland Surgical Hospital the writer had the rare privilege of knowing this gentle girl. Her heart was always attuned to love, and not once during the long weary weeks of suffering did one word of complaint escape the lips of this wonderful soul. The memory of this kindly life, lived among us for several months; of the pleasant, cheery words laden always with hope; the happy genial manner, which made it a delightful thing to sit by her side, will live forever in the hearts of us all. No braver battle was ever fought than was fought by this young girl, facing unflinchingly, with a true military spirit, each new painful condition as it arose. But there came a day when the tired spirit could struggle no longer. Sweet, tender messages of love she left for the absent members of the family, anxious they should all know she loved them dearly, assuring her grief-stricken parents that death held no terror for her. Not dead, but merely risen to a higher life, while the influence of her pure, white life here will live on bearing precious fruit in the lives of those with whom she came in contact. The grief-stricken father and mother, one brother, Capt. John H. Page, Jr., and wife, were at the bedside when her tired spirit went back to its Creator and Redeemer. She leaves a father, mother, two sisters and four brothers, besides a host of sorrowing friends. She was laid away in Arlington, Va.; at Fort Myer Chapel Chaplain Pierce from Philadelphia, who is a personal friend of the family, held the services, which were most impressive and comforting."

Edmund J. Duvall, husband of Julia Bain Duvall, and father of Mrs. Clyde Gray West, wife of Lieutenant West, and grandfather of Mrs. William N. Richardson, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Richardson, died at Sibley Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 17, 1916, in the seventy-first year of his age. Interment was at Arlington.

Mrs. Catherine Clare, mother of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Major W. H. Wilson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort McDowell, Cal., on Feb. 4, 1916. Interment was in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 7.

Mrs. Mary A. Colhoun, widow of Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 11, 1916.

Mrs. Jessie R. Dohn, who died at Pasadena, Cal., on Feb. 18, 1916, was the wife of George P. Dohn, of St. Louis, Mo., and sister-in-law of Mrs. J. B. Erwin, wife of Col. James B. Erwin, 7th U.S. Cav., and of Mrs. Gordon, wife of Lieut. Col. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A.

Stephen Lyford Craney, son of the late Albert Homer and Elizabeth Patten Craney, died at Anderson, S.C., on Feb. 15, 1916, aged forty-eight years. Interment was at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 17.

Thomas McGilton, a soldier in the British and United States Armies, in many wars and one of the last who witnessed the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, was buried with full military honors at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1916. He died in his eighty-third year Feb. 20, and was born in County Kings, Ireland. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 21st Royal Fusiliers and served with that regiment at Inkermann. After the Crimean war he was sent to India, where he took part in the Havelock expedition ending at Lucknow, and then was discharged at the close of ten and a half years' service. Coming to the United States, he enlisted during the Civil War, then went to West Point, where he completed thirty years of service in 1896. He was custodian of the academic building, instructor in gymnastics, and at the time of his retirement was graded as police sergeant. He leaves his wife, who was

Catherine McCormick, of Brooklyn, and a son, who is in the Regular Army.

The death of Miss Marie L. Thayer, daughter of Major and Mrs. Arthur Thayer, U.S.A., occurred Feb. 10 at Fort Bayard, N.M. She was twenty-one years of age, and her remains were buried at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 13.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. H. H. Sharpe, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marshall Bates Jones were married at Nome, Alaska, Dec. 20, 1915.

Mr. Edwin M. Wayland, of Heards, Albemarle county, Va., and Eleanor Huntington Sayles, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. W. Huntington, U.S.M.C., were married at Charlottesville, Va.

Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Marguerite, to Major Conrad E. Koerper, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. David M. Randall, U.S.M.C., and Miss Monte Stewart were married at San Diego, Cal., on Feb. 16, 1916.

Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Janet Hart, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Hart, were married in Christ Episcopal Church, Laurel Heights, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 19, 1916, Rev. John Ridout officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate relatives of the bride being present. Mr. Hart gave his daughter in marriage. Miss Virginia Harrison, of Brownsville, and Miss Muriel Grogan, of San Antonio, were bridesmaids, the bride's two brothers, Messrs. Martin Hart and William Hart, acting as groomsmen. The chancel of the church had been decorated with the sweetest of flowers. "Mrs. Chambers," writes a correspondent, "is loved and admired by all who know her, as a woman of rare and talented charms, of manner, and culture." The bride was dressed in a rich costume of Army blue chiffon cloth, with hat and gloves to match. The groom in a civilian traveling suit. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Chambers left San Antonio for a trip. Captain Chambers presented to his two groomsmen gold monogram cuff buttons, and his present to the bridesmaids were quartermasters' pins of the crossed keys, etc., emblematic of his corps. An attractive bungalow has been prepared by Captain Chambers, at Harlingen, where Capt. and Mrs. Chambers will be at home after March 1. Captain Chambers is on duty at the quartermaster's office at that point.

The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Juliette Rathbone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Valleau Rathbone, of Parkersburg, W. Va., to Mr. Harlan L. Mumma, class of 1916, U.S. Military Academy, was made by the bride elect's sister, Mrs. Albert E. Hickel, at a luncheon given Feb. 14, 1916, at her home in Parkersburg. No hint of the true significance of the function was given to the guests until their entrance into the dining room when the secret was told. At least, it was clearly to be seen that St. Valentine's prime minister cupid was much in evidence. A white figure perched upon a red heart and bearing a golden wedding circle with a pierced heart, upon which was inscribed the names "Juliette Rathbone and Harlan Leslie Mumma" and "June." The surprise was complete, and the winsome fiancee was at once surrounded by a circle of delighted relatives and friends, and showered with congratulations and wishes for all happiness expressed in charming sentiments of love and friendship, after which the merry company settled down to enjoy a very elaborate menu. The table was one of rare beauty and artistically carried out the St. Valentine idea, the colors red and white prevailing. A unique arrangement adorned its center, a gilded automobile, drawn by willing cupids, controlled by reins of gold. The car was filled back and forth with scarlet carnations and maiden hair ferns and had as passengers a "kewpie" hero and a Red Cross nurse. Crystal sticks with red tapers and cupid shades in original designs were placed in pairs on either end of the table. As favors exquisite colonial bouquets of red carnations and white sweet peas were given. The bride elect's family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in West Virginia. The wedding will be a very brilliant event the latter part of June.

"The serious illness of Miss Fannie Renshaw with typhoid fever," says the Pensacola (Fla.) News, "caused the invitations to her marriage to Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to be recalled, and on Feb. 16, 1916, at noon, the ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. Renshaw, on West Gonzalez street, Pensacola, Fla., with only the immediate family and the guests from out-of-town present: Dr. Maguire's sister, Mrs. M. D. Keefe, of Boston; Lieut. J. M. Murphy, U.S.A., who was to have been his best man at the marriage at St. Michael's Church, and Miss Irene Fitzgerald, of Richmond, a cousin of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Father Fullerton, priest of St. Michael's Parish. Mrs. Maguire is a beautiful and talented young woman and has been very popular in society here, and much sincere regret has been expressed because of her illness. Dr. Maguire is stationed at Fort Ontario, N.Y., and is one of the most efficient as well as one of the best liked officers in the Service."

Lieut. David M. Randall, regimental adjutant of the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C., and Miss Anna M. Stewart, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Stewart, were married at the rectory of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 16, 1916, Rev. Father J. S. O'Toole officiating. The bride and groom went by the steamer President to San Francisco on their wedding trip. For the present they will reside in San Diego.

Friends of Lieut. George Howard Brett, 2d U.S. Cav., a student at the Signal Corps Aviation School on North Island, near San Diego, Cal., have been extending best wishes on his approaching marriage to Miss Mary Devol, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Devol, U.S.A. The first day of March is the date now set for the event.

The Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, Ill., witnessed its third Service wedding Feb. 18, 1916, when Miss Eleanor Miriam Thompson, daughter of Chaplain Frank Thompson, U.S.N., became the bride of Lieut. (J.G.) Anton Bennett Anderson, U.S.N. The ceremony took place in the administration building and was performed by the bride's father. The room was artistically decorated with flags, ribbons and ferns, and the station orchestra furnished appropriate music. The bride's sister, Mrs. James P. Haynes, who was the matron of honor, wore a dainty dress of gray taffeta with hat to match and carried an armful of pink Killarney roses. The ringbearer was the bride's youngest sister, little Helen Thompson. She was dressed in an exquisite white

lace frock and carried the ring on a white satin cushion. P.A. Surg. J. P. Haynes acted as best man. He wore his special full dress uniform. Mr. Allister, of Evanston, Ill., the bride's uncle, gave her away. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown and veil. The gown was of heavy white corded silk with an overdress of Venetian point. The veil was daintily caught up with orange blossoms. "The quaint lines of the heirloom" writes a correspondent, "added to the bride's youthful appearance and charming grace. Her bouquet was of white bridal roses and lilies of the valley." The groom was dressed in his special full dress uniform. After the wedding the guests attended a reception and partook of a delicious luncheon at the home of the bride's parents. It was late in the afternoon when the limousine carrying Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson drove out of the main gate amid a shower of rice and the best wishes of their numerous friends. The beautiful and costly wedding gifts of which the bride was the recipient attested the couple's popularity. Lieutenant Anderson is a member of the Class of 1912 of the U.S. Naval Academy. He has just completed one year's service on the U.S.S. Nashville in West Indian waters and is now attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire. For the past week Mrs. Anderson has been the guest of honor at several pre-nuptial dinners and luncheons. On Monday last Mrs. Allister, of Evanston, Ill., gave a dinner in honor of the bride-to-be. On Tuesday a pre-nuptial luncheon was given by Mrs. Raison, wife of P.A. Surg. T. W. Raison; and on Wednesday Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell were the hosts of a delightful dinner dance. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. James P. Haynes most beautifully entertained at their residence on Lake Drive in honor of the bride and groom on Thursday.

Lieut. Conrad Skladal, Phil. Scouts, and Miss Alferetta Pearl Ramsden, daughter of Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th U.S. Inf., were married Feb. 23, 1916.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. E. V. Cutrer, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Cutrer will sail for Manila on March 6.

Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven were hosts at a dinner on Feb. 19 in Washington, D.C.

Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on Feb. 16 in Washington.

Med. Insp. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans, U.S.N., are stopping at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven entertained at a dinner and box party on Feb. 16 in Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner on Feb. 19 at their home at the Marine Barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, U.S.A., entertained at dinner on Feb. 17 in Washington before the Beaux Arts ball.

Mrs. Glennon, wife of Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon on Feb. 16 at the navy yard, Washington.

A daughter, Elizabeth McClelland, was born to Dr. and Mrs. James Lee Brown, U.S.N., at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Feb. 3.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ray, was born to Capt. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 20.

Mrs. Parmelee, wife of Ensign Harold Parmelee, U.S.N., has left Washington with her mother, Mrs. Robert Henry, for Waco, Texas.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party on Feb. 17 at her apartment at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on Feb. 18 at her home, 2110 Bancroft place, Washington.

Miss Georgia Schofield, debutante daughter of the late General Schofield, U.S.A., left Washington on Feb. 19 for a visit to West Point and New York.

Mrs. S. Middleton de Loffre, en route from Washington to Plattsburg Barracks, is at the Biltmore Hotel, New York city, for a few days' shopping.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., have returned to their Massachusetts avenue residence, Washington, after a several weeks' stay at Palm Beach, Fla.

Col. J. C. Scantling, U.S.A., is rapidly recovering from his recent illness at his Seventeenth street residence, Washington, having left the Walter Reed Hospital.

Miss Suzanne Chase, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a week's visit in New York and Connecticut.

A son, Alvord, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rutherford at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 30. He is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar were guests of honor at a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., on Feb. 18, in Washington. The guests included Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire and Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven, U.S.A.

Members of the cadet corps of the University of West Virginia, of Morgantown, gave a farewell demonstration in the armory on Feb. 17 for Lieut. Richard Wetherhill, 6th U.S. Inf., their commandant, who was recently ordered to rejoin his regiment. The entire corps, including the cadet band, formed in the armory, and after the band had played several selections Lieutenant Wetherhill approached to the center of the floor and made a few brief remarks in which he bade the members of the corps good-bye and urged them to continue the excellent work which they have been doing. He said he considered the corps equal to similar bodies of any of the other colleges in the country, classed with West Virginia University. The members of the corps, he added, would in the future be the men who will represent their states in the National Guard as non-commissioned officers. Following his remarks Acting President Trotter, in behalf of the corps, presented Lieutenant Wetherhill with a pair of field glasses. Lieutenant Wetherhill has been granted two months' leave, and after that time will rejoin his regiment, now stationed at El Paso, Texas. "West Virginia University," says the Athenaeum, "has never had so capable an officer at the head of the corps. From a battalion whose time was devoted almost exclusively to close order drill and a few rifle and bayonet drills Lieutenant Wetherhill has built up a regiment of a high degree of efficiency. With but minor emphasis on close order drills, special stress has been laid on rifle practice, practice in bayonet combat, field maneuvers, scouting, guard duty and problems of camp sanitation and first aid. The corps regrets exceedingly the necessity for Lieutenant Wetherhill's departure and extends to its popular commandant all best wishes for success in the active Army work he is to resume."

Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Naylor announce the birth of a son, Alexander Hay Naylor, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 13, 1916.

A daughter, Frances May, was born to the wife of Lieut. O. H. Longine, Coast Art. Corps, at Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 13, 1916.

A son, Walter Reed Smith, was born at Fort Ward, Wash., Feb. 10, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The son, Robert Walter King, born to Mach. F. R. King, U.S.N., and Mrs. King, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 12, 1916, died the same day.

Capt. W. C. Coulson, of the Coast Guard Service, retired, and Mrs. Coulson continue to make their home at Hotel Cloyne Court, Berkeley, Cal.

A daughter, Mildred, was born to Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Coughlan, 1st U.S. Cav., at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 12, 1916.

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Fort Bayard, N.M., was hostess at a very pretty Valentine luncheon on Feb. 15, in honor of Mrs. Thomas J. Garland, wife of Bishop Thomas J. Garland, of Philadelphia, Pa. Covers were laid for twelve.

Miss Lee Loveland and Miss Helen Loveland, daughters of Major J. W. Loveland, Englewood, N.J., spent the week-end as guests of their cousin, Mrs. Frederick Holmer, at West Point, enjoying the attending festivities of "Hundredth Night."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ford Brown, U.S.N., retired, were dinner guests of Mrs. William B. Weeden at the Vista Del Arroyo in Pasadena on Feb. 12. Mrs. Weeden is the sister of United States Senator of Rhode Island, Henry Lippitt.

A daughter, Anne Claude, was born to Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, at Erie, Pa., on Feb. 18, 1916. She is a granddaughter of Admiral and Mrs. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., and the late Rear Admiral J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bowyer.

Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 7th U.S. Inf., who recently completed a ten-year tour of duty with the 1st Infantry was relieved Jan. 5, when assigned to the 7th Infantry, stationed in Texas. He has recently been on leave, visiting New Orleans and Washington, and is at present located in Brooklyn, N.Y. He will report for recruiting duty at Minneapolis, Minn., on March 25.

An address of Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d U.S. Inf., was the feature of the evening at the "Forefathers' Day" dinner given at the University Club in Honolulu by the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Aloha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was delivered with oratorical fire and presented as a plea for preparedness which the speaker had to check at times, remembering War Department orders against public advocacy for or against pending legislation.

The Alumni Association of City College has begun a movement to erect on the campus of that institution a replica of the statue recently unveiled at the High Water Mark, Gettysburg, Pa., in honor of Gen. Alexander Webb, U.S.V., who for many years was president of the City College. The Alumni Association, of which Justice Greenbaum, of the New York Supreme Court, is president, named a committee, with Floyd R. Clark as chairman, on Feb. 22, to solicit subscriptions to defray a part of the cost of the statue.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., an aide-de-camp of Gen. Leonard Wood, stationed at Governors Island, visited Princeton, N.J., Feb. 19, to remain a week to talk with the students in an informal way about the general question of preparedness and military training. Captain Johnston spent last summer as an adjutant at the Plattsburg business men's camp. These informal talks were followed by an address by Major-General Wood Thursday evening, Feb. 24, which will mark the beginning of a series of military lectures for the students.

Mrs. Roy T. Cunningham is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lelia J. Speer, at her home on Fairmont street, Washington. Mrs. Cunningham is the wife of Lieut. R. T. Cunningham, Coast Art., U.S.A. Miss Lelia L. Speer entertained at cards Feb. 16, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Roy T. Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Smith entertained at luncheon at the Columbia Country Club Feb. 18 in honor of Mrs. Roy T. Cunningham and her sister, Miss Lelia L. Speer. That evening the same party were entertained at dinner at the Smith residence at Chevy Chase Circle.

Mrs. Thomas T. Knox entertained at luncheon at her apartment in the Westmoreland, Washington, a few days ago. The decorations were of pink carnations and white lilacs. The guests included Mrs. William C. Braisted, Mrs. Dudley Knox, Mrs. William H. Carter, Mrs. W. Strother Smith, Mrs. Charles Treat, Mrs. Bowman McCall, Mrs. Edward L. Munson, Mrs. Bryson Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Mrs. Mason Blunt, Mrs. Archibald Hall, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. John Ritchie, Mrs. G. F. Harrison, Mrs. Robert Stocker and Mrs. James Franklin.

During an inspection by Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., at Brownsville, Texas, on Feb. 15, writes a correspondent, "Lieut. E. L. M. Glass, 3d Cav., nephew of Col. and Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson, was thrown from his horse, a very spirited animal, which ran under a tree, scraping Lieutenant Glass off with such violent force that after turning a somersault in the air the officer fell on the ground on his head. Grave fear has been felt for this popular, useful young Cavalryman, who was unconscious for a few days. Fortunately, no fatal results have occurred and the many friends of Lieutenant Glass rejoice that he is fully conscious again and will soon be himself."

The Country Club at Pensacola, Fla., on Feb. 18 was emblazoned in greenery, pines and smilax having been beautifully used, with the blossoms of pink carnations, to create an effective setting for the large dance with which Misses Ada and Barbara Rosasco entertained in honor of their sister, Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, wife of Lieutenant Decker, U.S.N. The reception hall was especially lovely with its blossoms and wealth of greenery, and here the guests were received. Mrs. Decker wearing an exquisite gown of lavender colored satin lavishly trimmed in silver lace, with corsage of white carnations and sweet peas in varying shades of lavender. Miss Ada Rosasco was charmingly gowned in turquoise blue taffeta with overdrapery of silver, and garniture of pink rosebuds, her flowers being lavender, pink and white sweet peas. Miss Barbara Rosasco, the young daughter of the house, wore red rose colored taffeta trimmed in banding of white fur, blue velvet ribbon and cream lace. Her corsage was of pink sweet peas and pink carnations tied with blue ribbon. Punch and a buffet supper were served. The guest list included society from the city and the officers and their wives of both branches of the Service.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C., at Paris, France, on Feb. 11, 1916.

A daughter, Anne Willis Bradley, was born to Lieut. W. W. Bradley, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradley at Coronado, Cal., on Feb. 9.

Mrs. Arthur S. Pearson, wife of Chief Gunner Pearson, U.S.N., is a guest at the Hollywood Hotel, Southern Pines, N.C., until April 1.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the associate alumni of the College of the City of New York at the Hotel Savoy on March 4.

A correspondent at Las Animas, Colo., notes that Lieut. Edwin Guthrie, U.S.N., detached from the Salt Lake recruiting station has arrived at the Las Animas Naval Hospital for treatment. At the same place, Mrs. Beard is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robnett, wife of P.A. Surg. Ausey H. Robnett, U.S.N.

The Roman Bronze Works, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have on exhibition a bronze cavalry group for the General Grant monument, Washington, D.C. The sculptor of this group is Henry Merwin Shadley and the architect Edward Pearce Casey. Mr. Casey is the son of the late Gen. Thomas L. Casey, so long the head of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, a grandson of the late Gen. Silas Casey, U.S.A., and the nephew of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N. This is only a partial statement of Mr. Casey's military connection, which includes brothers, brothers-in-law and uncles too numerous to mention.

An interesting event to Service people was the bridge tea given by Mrs. C. C. Bateman, wife of Chaplain Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., at Fort Clark, Texas, announcing the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Florence Marguerite, to Major Conrad Koerper, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The announcement was in the form of tiny bride and groom kewpies bearing the cards of the affianced couple and the prospective date, March 15, 1916. Receiving with Mrs. Bateman and Miss Bateman was Mrs. Charles Winnie and Mrs. Robert Williams, Dorothy Meyer and Evangeline Bateman assisted the hostess.

It remained for a bright young student of Punahoa Academy to give Capt. Edward K. Massee, acting judge advocate of the Hawaiian Department and military instructor at the institution, one of the surprises of his life the other day, says the Honolulu Sunday Advertiser. Captain Massee was giving the "cadets" a lesson in the rudiments of military drill. A line of eager boys confronted him and he realized that he had an "awkward squad" twenty-four carats fine to master. Seeing that it would be impossible if he had to handle them collectively, he called for students who knew anything about army drill to volunteer to handle squads. Several boys stepped forward, among them being a bright young fellow who seemed to possess more confidence than the other volunteers. He got busy with his squad like a veteran drill sergeant. Captain Massee was not only surprised, but delighted. "Who are you, young man?" he asked. "I am Kerwin Malone, sir," replied the bright young fellow, proudly. "My father is Capt. Paul B. Malone, of the 2d Infantry." Relating the incident afterward, Captain Massee said: "Why, that young Indian can handle an 'awkward squad' as well as any old Army drill sergeant I ever saw. He's a tramp!"

The house occupied by Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin, at 4 Hikawacho, Asakusa, Tokio, Japan, was partially burned Jan. 19 last, while they were away from home. Their two children, one a baby, were in an upstairs room in the care of servants, who carried the children from the house and gave the alarm. The children were cared for by neighbors until their parents' return. The fire started, it is supposed, from the kitchen flue, the flames breaking out in the floor of the second story. The prompt alarm given by the servants enabled the fire brigade to save most of the first story. The second story was destroyed. Most of the furnishings on the first floor were saved. Little was saved from the second floor. Practically all of the clothing of Mrs. Baldwin and the children were burned. The uniforms of Lieutenant Baldwin, as well as other clothing, were saved. Their loss is fully covered by insurance carried in the United States. Immediately after the fire Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin and the children went to the home of Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, U.S.A., 5 Enokizaka machi, to stay temporarily. Much sympathy was expressed for the family over their loss, and the people of Tokio being celebrated for kindness showered Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin with many needed things.

Governor Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, before three thousand people assembled in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the evening of Feb. 22, presented to Major Charles Young, 10th Cav., U.S.A., the second Spingarn medal for his work in reorganizing the Constabulary of Liberia and for his service as an officer in general. This gold medal, valued at \$100, is the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University, and is awarded annually to the man or woman of African descent and of American citizenship who has made the highest achievement during the year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor. The committee of award consists of ex-President William H. Taft, Dr. James H. Dillard, of Virginia, Oswald Garrison Villard, John Hope, and Bishop John Hurst. Mr. Moorfield Storey, formerly president of the American Bar Association, presided at the meeting, and among other speakers were Bishop Hamilton, of the M.E. Church, and Dr. Horace Bumstead, formerly president of Atlanta University, and major of the 43d U.S. Colored troops in the Civil War. Col. Thomas Ridgway, Coast Art. Corps, was designated to represent the War Department at the meeting, and various officers from Army posts near Boston also attended, as well as the staff of Governor McCall in full uniform. Major Young is a graduate of West Point, to which he was appointed from Ohio. His work in Liberia has received high commendation from the Secretary of State, from our Chargé d'Affaires at Monrovia, and from the President and the Secretary of State of Liberia. Major Gen. Leonard Wood wrote: "His service in the Army has been creditable to his race from every standpoint." The Crisis, a monthly published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says editorially: "It is peculiarly fitting that Major Charles Young should be the second negro American to receive the Spingarn medal. He has just been assigned command of the 2d Squadron of the 10th Cavalry, stationed in Arizona. Every effort was made by the State Department to retain him in Liberia, where his work was invaluable, but the Department of War refused to make an exception in his case under the 'Manchu' law; and this was well. We hope yet to see Major Young at the head of the constabulary in Hayti."

Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on Feb. 18 at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Lieut. Donald W. Hamilton, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Conger, at the Corodo, Washington.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., left Washington on Feb. 19 to join Commander Bulmer at Portsmouth, N.H.

A son, William Henry Bruns, was born to the wife of Asst. Civil Engr. H. F. Bruns, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1916.

Capt. Duncan Elliot, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., was stricken ill with pneumonia while visiting in New York, and is now in a hospital there.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin, U.S.N., is spending the winter with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. White, U.S.N., in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey M. Hobbs announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Townsend, at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 22, 1916.

Lieut. R. C. Kuldell, U.S.A., is visiting his family for a month in Portland, Conn. Lieut. and Mrs. Kuldell will then leave for Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, U.S.A., addressed the civic section of the Twentieth Century Club in Washington on Feb. 17 on the subject of military training.

Mrs. Clifford S. Walton has as her house guest Miss Agnes McParlin, daughter of the late Surgeon General McParlin, U.S.A., at her P street residence, Washington.

Mrs. R. C. Parker, widow of Major Parker, U.S.A., has left Washington for Fort Leavenworth, to be the guest of her son, Capt. A. A. Parker, for several weeks.

Capt. W. H. Parker, U.S.M.C., has been relieved from duty in Hayti and has been ordered home for treatment at the naval hospital. The nature of his illness is not known at the Department.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, who has been visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William L. Pryor, in Philadelphia, has returned to Newport.

Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U.S.N., president of the George Washington University, Washington, gave an address there on Feb. 22, when twenty-five students took their degrees.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Lewis Moose, Jr., 15th U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, William Lewis Moose, 3d, at the department hospital, Manila, on Jan. 9, 1916.

Capt. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., has been appointed an aid to Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, vice Capt. James C. Breckinridge, deceased.

The Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, the latter formerly Miss Douglas Wise, daughter of Capt. Frederick Wise, U.S.N., arrived in this country about two weeks ago, and are stopping in New York before taking a trip West.

Major John W. Heavey, U.S.A., who has completed his duty in the office of the Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, left last week to join his new regiment, the 9th Infantry, at Laredo, Texas. Mrs. Heavey has been ill since Christmas and is now recuperating at Atlantic City.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., have as their house guest Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Capt. A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., at their home in Annapolis. Miss Fechteler has recently been visiting Mrs. Robert Roosevelt in Washington.

Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Walter B. Hubbard, in Middletown, Conn. Mrs. Mansfield is visiting in Philadelphia, but will join General Mansfield later in New York, from where they will return to their home in Boston.

Among the audience at the New York Symphony Concert on Feb. 21 at the Belasco Theater, Washington, were Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Major and Mrs. Pierre Stevens, Miss Greely, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Edmund H. Gheen, Col. and Mrs. Lay, Miss Lay and Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold R. Keller, U.S.N., have returned to the Sherwood in Philadelphia after a three weeks' visit with Mrs. John Wagaman, of Annapolis and Washington. Mrs. Keller was Miss Edith Wilbur before her marriage to Lieutenant Keller on New Year's evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Watson, M.C., were hosts at a dinner on Feb. 16 at the Marine Barracks, Washington. The guests included Col. and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, M.C., Mrs. Pollock, wife of Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, Capt. Harry H. Knapp, U.S.N., and Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer.

Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Dayton entertained at dinner on Feb. 17 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. The guests included Admiral and Mrs. Victor Blue, Capt. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel Wurtsbaugh, Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Hussey, Miss Edith Benham, daughter of Admiral Benham; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. P. Murdock, Mrs. Pollock, wife of Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock; Miss Rogers, Capt. W. L. Rogers, U.S.N., Capt. Harry Knapp, U.S.N. and Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N.

Among the Service people who attended the Beaux Arts ball, held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, Feb. 17, for the benefit of the French Artists' Relief Fund, were Admiral and Mrs. Clover, Miss Beatrice Clover, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Miss Ruth Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. David Le Breton, U.S.N., Lieutenant Barnard, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enochs, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. George Steele, U.S.N., Miss Katherine Treat, Lieut. John N. Greely, U.S.A., Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Capt. Charles S. Haught, U.S.A., Lieut. J. O. Fisher, U.S.N., Lieut. Norman Van der Veer, U.S.N., Lieut. Clement Heth, U.S.A., Lieutenant Larkin, U.S.A., Comdr. and Mrs. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., Miss Carolyn Nash, Miss Evalina Gleaves, Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A., Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen Rowan, U.S.N., Miss Alexandra Fitch, Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, Miss Margaret Michie, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C., Col. and Mrs. William Harts, Comdr. Henry V. Butler, Lieut. John E. Iseman, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coates, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. James Aleshire, Miss Dorothy Aleshire, Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Col. Charles P. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Eberle, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. L. G. Hoffman, U.S.N., Capt. Francis Parker, U.S.A., Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Bessie Edwards, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Elizabeth Chase, Lieut. C. N. Cusachs, U.S.N., Mrs. John C. Fremont, Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Gen. George Barnett, Major Robert Paxton, U.S.A.

Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Myer, Va., after a short visit in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ackerson, wife of Naval Constr. James L. Ackerson, U.S.N., has left Washington for a visit to Charleston, S.C.

Miss Evelyn Jackson, who has been in Washington visiting the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels for the last six weeks, has returned to Richmond.

Admiral and Mrs. William H. Van Reypen, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner in honor of the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Franklin Lane on Feb. 23 in Washington.

Ethelyn, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbott, 28th U.S. Inf., is slowly convalescing, after a serious illness in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York city.

Mrs. J. Edward Palmer, wife of Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., has returned to Craig Hall after her serious illness at the Atlantic City Hospital. She is now convalescent.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, on Feb. 18 in Washington.

Major and Mrs. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., and their son, Lieut. Cleveland Bandholtz, are at the New Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D.C., for a month's stay. Lieutenant Bandholtz is on leave from Panama.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N., and small son are visiting Lieutenant Howard's parents, Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, at their apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington.

Mrs. West, wife of Lieut. Clyde Gray West, U.S.N., in company with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson, U.S.N., are stopping in Washington owing to the illness of Mrs. West's father.

The Misses Mary and Alice Goodwin, sisters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., have left their home in Middletown, Conn., and are spending a month at 1627 Nineteenth street, Washington.

The second meeting of the Army and Navy Union Rifle Club took place Feb. 23 at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington. The object of the club is to have every honorably discharged soldier, sailor and marine in the district become a member.

Mrs. Farnsworth, wife of Lieut. John Semer Farnsworth, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Asserson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William C. Asserson, U.S.N., has gone to Havana to join Lieutenant Farnsworth, who is attached to the U.S.S. Montana.

A most enjoyable feature of the celebration of Washington's Birthday at Fort Myer, Va., on Feb. 22, 1916, was the fine program of vocal and instrumental music arranged by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A., at which the 5th U.S. Cavalry orchestra assisted.

The Washington Post of Sunday, Feb. 20, publishes pictures of Miss Ruth Buck, daughter of Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Christy, wife of Capt. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., of Annapolis. On Feb. 22 the picture of Miss Genevieve Johnston, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston, appeared.

Commodore and Mrs. W. S. Hogg, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on Feb. 24 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in honor of Miss Grace Overman and Miss Jeannette Cowan. The decorations were in yellow spring flowers. Others present beside the honored guests were Miss Helen Blodgett, Miss Dorothy Trout, Miss Katherine Overman, Miss Caroline Stone, Miss Mary Bell Small and Miss Katherine Small; Lieuts. Mark L. Hersey, James B. Glennon, Garrison S. Desez, Alva Bernhard, J. L. Oswald and J. H. Hoover, of the Navy; Dr. Edmund Franklin, Mr. Randolph Mason, Mr. Edward Dewey and Mr. J. Harris Franklin.

Washington's birthday was observed in Boston by the attendance at the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Hotel Vendome, where Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., retired, presented a stereopticon illustrated address on "Modern Armament." It was preceded by the ceremony of trooping the colors, under the charge of Brig. Gen. Philip Read, U.S.A., retired. The following Artillery officers were present: Col. Thomas Ridgway, Major Percy M. Kessler, Capts. Clarence C. Bunker and R. H. C. Kelton, also Dr. H. W. Yemans, Med. Res. Corps. Major Edwin T. Cole, retired, spoke on "Preparedness." These officers then became the guests of Col. Everett C. Benton, former commander of the "Ancients," at the American House, where a generous entertainment and welcome was extended.

Ralph Millis, son of Col. John Millis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., received a token of the appreciation of his comrades in the senior class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by election for marshal for the class day exercises. The naming of this especial committee has especial significance in that the graduation exercises this year will be directly connected with the dedication exercises of the new technology on June 12, 13 and 14. Mr. Millis is a student in Course 1, civil engineering, and notable in various student activities, some of the items being Phi Beta Epsilon, Cosmos Club, Civil Engineering Society, Officers' Club of the Tech Cadet Regiment, Institute editor of The Tech, the college newspaper, electoral committee statistician for the technique, the sophomore annual and in the regiment has held successively the rank of lieutenant, captain and is now the colonel.

Master Jocelyn Brooks Clark, son of Capt. C. B. Clark, 15th U.S. Inf., stationed at Tientsin, China, entertained twenty-five of his little friends on his ninth birthday at a vegetable garden party Jan. 22 last. The rooms were decorated to represent a garden with trees and plants around and birds in the trees, while hens and chickens, crows and other birds were scattered around in the straw strewn on the floor. The table was arranged under a bower of greens and crepe paper to look like a summer house, while a huge pumpkin occupied the center of the table and held small gifts for each child. The children were greeted by Master Jocelyn, dressed as a farmer, and bidden to pass through the turnstile into the garden. The vegetables were well represented by Masters Alfred Carpenter, as string bean; Albert Darling, Jack Frost; Charles Stone, lettuce; Jack Stone, a radish; Platt Dockery, an onion; Fritz Castle, carrot; Ninian Adair, of Tientsin, as a potato, and the girls, Ailsa Adair, lettuce; Winifred Castle and Jane Weeks, lettuce; Augusta Platt, as a blossom, while others invited were Masters Fry, Bump, Nelly, Acousti, of Tientsin, Little Misses Fry, Persons, Nelly. The potato race was won by Ninian Adair; guessing beans in bottle, Master Nelly; clothespins on a line, little Winifred Castle. The afternoon ended with cutting the birthday cake from which prizes were won, and having their "tea" in the summer house.

Just before going to press we were advised of the death of Capt. William I. Moore, U.S.N., retired, at Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 19, 1916.

DINNER TO COLONEL APPLETON, N.G.N.Y.

The dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 23 to Col. Daniel Appleton on his retirement, under compulsion of law, from the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of which he has had command for over twenty-six years and has been a member for over forty-four years, was somewhat in the nature of a family party. The dinner was in answer to an invitation extended to Colonel Appleton by a large body of representative citizens of New York, and the civilian element was largely in evidence in its management.

The great dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria was one mass of flags, one flag being so large that it covered the whole ceiling of the room. The first tier of boxes was occupied by members of the 7th Regiment in uniform, and they made things lively by their frequent allusions to their honored Colonel as "first in war," etc., and by vigorous cheers accompanied by their "siss-boom-ah," and the rhythmic stamping of their feet. If Colonel Appleton had any doubt before as to the enthusiastic and affectionate regard in which he is held by officers and men of the 7th Regiment it must have been dispelled by his experiences at this dinner. Numerous veterans of the 7th, scattered through the audience, in citizen dress, added to the liveliness of the occasion and were as enthusiastic as the youngest.

A body of members of the 7th Regiment, most noted for their superiority in the number of their inches, were selected as a guard of honor and, headed by the field music, served as an escort to Colonel Appleton, and after they had deposited him in the place of honor marched around the assembled diners, stopping a moment to go through portions of the Manual of Arms and to listen to the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the assemblage. We can imagine a modest man like Colonel (now brevet Major General) Appleton feeling after this wonderful ovation somewhat as General Sherman did when he said that he heard "Marching Through Georgia" so often that he felt sorry he had ever made the march. Being a colonel of the 7th, however, Colonel Appleton could not help being a good colonel, and one who won the affections of those he commanded without sacrificing his dignity and authority as a soldier.

Mr. George T. Wilson presided in place of Joseph H. Choate, who was indisposed and sent a telegram of regret, "that Colonel Appleton, in the very prime of life, should have to retire, especially when preparedness is the watchword of the hour." President Wilson sent a message extending to Colonel Appleton his warm congratulations on his long, honorable and distinguished service to the National Guard. Some 700 persons attended the dinner.

The speakers were George T. Wilson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Rear Admiral Usher, all of whom paid tribute to the services of Colonel Appleton. Governor Whitman said that no duty he had ever been called upon to perform gave him greater pleasure than the one he was about to discharge. "By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief of the soldiers of this state," said Mr. Whitman, "I now call the guest of the evening to a higher rank. I doubt if he will ever be known or referred to by any other title than Col. Dan Appleton, but I now hand to him in your presence his commission as a major general."

Among officers of the Regular Services at the dinner were Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles, Col. C. P. Townsley, Brig. Gen. J. N. Wheelan, Col. E. F. Glenn, Col. W. M. Black, Major M. J. McDonough, Capt. W. B. Baker, Capt. D. H. Biddle, Capt. Halstead Dorey, Capt. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, Rear Admiral A. B. Speyers, Comdr. James F. Carter, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph P. Craft, Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Falconer, Comdr. V. A. Kimberly, U.S.N.

Some facts concerning the military record of Colonel Appleton will be found under our National Guard head in this issue.

CAPTAIN STOCKTON AND CITIZEN SOLDIER.

Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., 2d Inf., N.G.N.J., whose resignation has been requested by his regimental commander, apparently because of Captain Stockton's public expression of opinions in opposition to the theories on organization of the National Guard entertained by Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Adjutant General of New Jersey, has been awarded the gold medal of the Military Service Institution for 1915 for an essay embodying his scheme of organization for the citizen army, his enunciation of which, at a regimental dinner, brought about the resentment of his superior officers. In a pamphlet entitled, "A Statement in Regard to the Citizen Soldier Problem of the United States," which he has published since then, Captain Stockton outlines his objections to any form of organization of the National Guard which retains any measure of individual state control and sets forth his own plan, which won the prize of the Military Service Institution. In his pamphlet he remarks:

"Owing to many apparent misunderstandings and misstatements in some of the newspapers as to my attitude in regard to the present citizen soldier problem it has become necessary that I briefly sum up my beliefs. What I favor is a plan that will transfer the National Guard *absolutely and without reserve* to the Federal Government and make it the foundation of a dependable Federal citizen soldiery. I do not oppose the National Guard, and I do not oppose the creation of a force that will hamper and conflict with the National Guard. I do not favor the Continental Army plan as its details have so far been proposed. I merely favor *absolute* and not the 'partial' or 'limited' Federal control which some are advocating.

"The plan which I favor is this: 1. Congress should provide for the transfer of the entire National Guard, including all enlisted men, all officers up to and including colonels, and all general officers whom the United States may need and find efficient, to a force of Federal citizen soldiers, raised under the clause of the United States Constitution which permits the Federal Government to 'raise and support armies.' The act of transfer should operate as a discharge from the Militia, and hence, to remove the Guardsmen from the constitutional provisions which keep the Militiamen subject to state control. The force I propose would be no more under state control than is the United States Army. Its entire cost would be borne by the United States.

"2. Congress should make provision whereby the Governors of states, except in time of war or when war is imminent, could requisition any Federal citizen troops stationed within their states, for use under state orders

and at state expense, in any actual emergency which really required soldiers. This would make troops as available when really needed as they are now. At present if the National Guard should go for war we would not have it available for local service.

"3. Congress should provide that the Federal Government could lease, for a long term of years, at a nominal rental of, say, \$1 a year, all state armories and other needed state property, the Federal Government to assume the entire cost of its maintenance.

"4. The National Guard so transferred should be made the nucleus, or foundation of the 400,000 man citizen army that the experts have determined to be necessary.

"5. The citizen soldiery so formed should be paid for army service at the rate proposed for the 'Militia pay,' and be paid for field or other full duty service at Regular Army rates. The armory and field service should be of sufficiently reasonable nature to make it unnecessary for officers of the Guard, who have given their best services free, to resign in order that they might continue to earn a livelihood.

"6. All money now appropriated by the Federal Government for state controlled troops should be withdrawn.

"This plan is clearly constitutional. Its opponents can only claim that the states could not be induced to permit their troops to transfer to the Federal force, or to rent their armories and other properties."

The convention of the American Defense Society was held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on Feb. 22. The speakers devoted most of their remarks in criticism of Secretary Daniels's administration of the Navy, and to the defense program put forward by the Federal Government. Among the speakers were Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois; Henry Reuterdal, James W. Sullivan, of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, who declared for compulsory military service; Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y.; Gen. George W. Wingate, Dr. W. L. Rodman, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, chairman of the convention; and Granville Clark, of the Military Training Camp Association. Mr. Reuterdal paid a high tribute to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., whom he rated as the first strategist in the Navy.

The Kappa Alpha Fraternity of the Southern States has placed a chapter at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., making its fifty-first active chapter. Extension in the North is prevented by the field there being occupied by the Kappa Alpha Society of the Northern States. The fraternity in the South has a peculiar liking for military schools, its chapter at the Virginia Military Institute having initiated over 500 members, many of whom are included in the 100 officers in the U.S. Army and the thirty officers in the U.S. Navy who belong to the society.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18, 1916.

Mrs. James Parker, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Langhor, during her husband's absence in Cuba, was the complimented guest at a luncheon given by Miss Marion Zeile. Mrs. Charles Crocker last Sunday gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Parker, who was in Burlingame as her week-end guest. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Raleigh were hosts at a handsomely appointed dinner Wednesday. Among those invited to the affair were Comdr. and Mrs. Clark Stearns, Paymrs. and Mesdames Brook and Morsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles O. Soule, Jr., Paymr. William Moorman, Lieuts. Harry J. Abbott, Robert Lee, John Thom and James Crutchfield. Mrs. Louis Montague gave a tea in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Pritchett, who arrived Sunday from the Philippines, and who leave soon for Lieutenant Pritchett's station at Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Geary, who arrived from Manila on the last transport, are visiting Lieutenant Geary's mother in Berkeley for two weeks before going East. Capt. and Mrs. George Perkins gave a dinner Wednesday at Fort Scott for Cols. and Mesdames Hunter, Rees, Capt. and Mesdames Cravens, Chappelair, Moore, Mesdames Martha Donnellan and M. M. Bromberg, Majors Hilton and Wheeler, Captains English and Ross and Lieut. John Pratt. Mrs. Charles Pond was guest of honor at a card party given by Mrs. J. C. Queen. "Constitution," the game invented by Mrs. Pond, was played. Mrs. Pond leaves soon for the East to join her husband. Lieut. R. W. Rieckohl returned to his duties at Fort Scott day to day from treatment at Letterman Hospital.

The Misses Barrette gave an informal dance last Saturday evening in honor of Misses Martha Locke and Marjorie Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, who leave next week for Honolulu, were guests of honor at a dinner given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pillsbury.

All transportation arrangements for sending the 24th Infantry to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., have been completed and the regiment will leave Feb. 25. No word has been received as to whether another Infantry regiment will be sent here, and for the present the Coast Artillery troops will guard the Presidio. Colonel Penrose, commanding the 24th, cut short his leave spent in Southern California and returned to resume command of his regiment before it goes away.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees entertained a party on board the Suisun Thursday, taking their guests to Napa. Those present were Mesdames Chappelair, Andrews, Miss Helen Rees and Lieut. R. W. Rieckohl. In honor of Mrs. James Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Crocker entertained at a theater and supper party. Mrs. Franklin Bell gave a luncheon Wednesday at Fort Mason in honor of Mrs. Adna Chaffee, who came last week to meet her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Adna Chaffee, on their arrival from the Philippines. Mrs. Chaffee is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Francis Crosby. Mrs. Bell's guests on Wednesday were Mesdames Edward McClelland, Charles Bridges, Eben Swift, Francis Crosby and Adna Chaffee, Jr. Mrs. Eben Swift spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. Bell at Fort Mason. Mrs. Crosby was also hostess at a tea in honor of Mrs. Chaffee.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Wheeler, of New York, were honored guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Edgar Preston, at the St. Francis. Others of the party were Judge and Mrs. James Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott. Mrs. Horace Hill complimented Mrs. Parker yesterday at a luncheon at the Burlingame Country Club.

Mrs. Francis Crosby entertained at a tea in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Adna Chaffee, who left next day for Los Angeles, and her son and daughter-in-law, whom she came North to meet, also left that day for Chicago. Mrs. Chaffee's daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. George Hamilton, will be in San Francisco for some time at the Cecil Hotel.

Mrs. Hugh Jones has gone to San Diego to visit her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Merritt Hodson.

Capt. and Mrs. William Small were dinner hosts Wednesday, preceding the hop. Thirty guests accepted their hospitality.

The sympathy of everyone is being extended to Mrs. Perry, whose husband, Capt. Fred L. Perry, C.A.C., died yesterday at the Letterman Hospital. Miss Marie-Louise Harrington is spending the winter in Washington as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Comdr. and Mrs. William Leahy, who entertained recently in her honor at a dinner-dance at the Chevy Chase Club. Capt. C. B. Sweezy and Malin Craig, 1st Cav., are

here from the Presidio of Monterey and are staying at the Union League Club. Mrs. Edith Corbin, widow of the late Lieut. Gen. Henry Corbin, is in town as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kohl.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 18, 1916.

Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, Jr., delivered an interesting lecture in the Franklin School last Friday evening, the first of a series to be given by the officers of the post detailed for that purpose during the spring. These lectures explain the fundamental principles of military tactics, general preparedness and similar pertinent topics. A flattering large audience heard Colonel Baker and the series bids fair to be the success it is hoped to make it.

Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee had dinner last Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin, Mrs. Macdonald, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Warfield, Capt. James P. Harbeson, Lieutenants James and Mueller, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Capt. and Mrs. R. Glass, Capt. and Mrs. Edmund S. Sayer. Capt. Robert S. Offley has recovered from a severe attack of grippe and has gone for a short leave to visit friends in Salem, Ore.

The ladies of the post bridge club were entertained by Mrs. Ralph R. Glass last Tuesday. Prize-winners were Mesdames Richard C. Moore, William Brooke, Torrey B. Maghee and Ralph R. Glass. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz. Prior to the informal hop last Friday Lieutenants Newgarden and Elliott gave a dinner at the bachelors' mess, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Carroll F. Armistead. Covers were laid for ten, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Clarence Ireland and Miss Patricia Tierman.

The sixth meeting of the bridge tournament was held last Friday afternoon with Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner. Little Helen Rockwell, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. George Clark Rockwell, has been very ill with pneumonia, but is now convalescing. Mrs. Herbert Le Roy Taylor and little John Randolph have returned to the post after a long absence.

Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin gave an enjoyable Valentine dinner in their quarters last Monday for Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Warfield, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, Mrs. Macdonald and Lieut. Guy I. Rowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Gibson entertained informally at a dinner last Friday.

Mrs. Peter C. Field was painfully burned one evening last week while attempting to pull down a flaming curtain, which had become ignited from a nearby candle. Last Thursday evening the 21st Infantry band gave another popular concert in the post assembly hall. Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman entertained a few friends at an informal sewing bee last Friday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin gave a charming dinner Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Mrs. Macdonald and Captain Harbeson. The informal hop Friday evening in the quarters of the Commanding General was a great success and unusually well attended.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Arthur John Dorland, of Vancouver, entertained with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shoninger at a delightful Valentine dance at the Columbia Hotel, honoring the officers and ladies of Vancouver Barracks. A large number from the garrison attended, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Jr., Capt. and Mesdames Murray Baldwin, E. D. Warfield, Harry A. Hegeman and Herbert C. Gibner, Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey Maghee and Lieutenant Benedict.

Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner was hostess at a delightful sewing bee on Wednesday afternoon. A guessing contest prize fell to Mrs. Murray Baldwin. Mrs. Gibner was assisted by Mrs. Francis H. French and Mrs. Macdonald.

FOOT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. K. Spencer had dinner Saturday in compliment to Miss Grace Spener and for Major and Mrs. Hannum, Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis and Captain Chandler. Mrs. F. Knight and Misses Elizabeth and Winifred Knight have arrived from Rochester, N.Y., to be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thom Catron. Mrs. John R. Thomas, Jr., and Mrs. Campbell King went to Kansas City on Wednesday, when they were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Velie. Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Naylor announced the birth of a son on Sunday, Feb. 13.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Warfield, of Hobson, Mont. Mrs. McCallum, of Genoa, Neb., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley, and Major Shockley. Mrs. Harris L. Roberts on Friday had luncheon for Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Frank Jones, Kinzie, McClelland, Adams, Scales, Ide, Wheeler, Anthony and Miss Helen Phelps. Mrs. Stanley Koch left Friday for a short visit with Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire, of Chicago.

At a charming social affair Friday evening Misses Lottie and Georgie Fuller and Miss Shug Reaume entertained in honor of Miss Knight, of Rochester, and Miss Smith, of New York. One hundred and thirty guests enjoyed a buffet supper at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. Thom Catron and Mrs. Eugene Ely serving. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. George P. Tyner, Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of Kansas City; Miss Genevieve Hornbrook and the Misses Evelyn and Marguerite Jones. After supper the guests adjourned to Pope Hall, where dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Mrs. T. J. Powers entertained with five tables of bridge on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Morgan. Mrs. T. J. Powers entertained on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Parker's guest, Mrs. J. B. Parker, and Mrs. Gould. Gen. Henry A. Greene, his staff and ten officers from the garrison heard President Wilson's address in Kansas City week before last.

Capt. H. C. Clement entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson at dinner at the Hotel Muehlbach in Kansas City last Saturday. Major Winship and Captain Peart entertained Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Ferguson, Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley and Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Craig. Lieutenant Colonel Ballou on Sunday was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Drum. Mrs. William Scott, of St. Louis, is the guest of her son, Lieut. W. R. Scott, and Mrs. Scott.

The Tuesday club was entertained by Mrs. Drum on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge entertained four tables of guests at a buffet supper, followed by bridge, Wednesday. Mrs. Foreman, of Muskogee, Okla., was week-end guest of her brother, Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Foreman and Miss Reaume formed a luncheon party at the Hotel Muehlbach in Kansas City, afterward attending the theater.

Mr. Walter Jordan, of Minneapolis, on Friday was the guest of Capt. Robert Foy and Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner. Mrs. Motter, of St. Paul, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tyner, has returned home. Major Sedgwick Rice and Major Blanton Winship on Saturday were luncheon guests of Mr. Hal Gaynor at the Muehlbach in Kansas City, afterward attending the matinee. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jordan, of Minneapolis, gave a handsome dinner party Saturday at the Hotel Muehlbach for Kansas City friends and Capt. and Mrs. Tyner, Mr. and Mrs. Motter, Miss Reaume, Captains Foy and Beacham. The party were guests of Captain Foy for the theater, followed by a party at the supper-dance at the Muehlbach.

Miss Reaume on Tuesday was the guest at a luncheon given at the Muehlbach by Mrs. W. N. Marsh, afterward attending the production of the "Campus Mouser," in which Miss Elizabeth Marsh had a part. Mrs. Thom Catron gave a tea on Thursday in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Knight. Mrs. Drum, Mrs. Moreno, Miss Smith, of New York,

and the Misses Lottie and Georgie Fuller assisted. Capt. Wallace B. Scales, who came from Fort Sheridan this week, was the guest of his mother and sister, Mrs. Scales and Mrs. D. D. Gregory. Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd gave a dinner on Wednesday for eight.

A Valentine bridge tea was given on Tuesday by Mrs. John M. Morgan and Mrs. Iris G. Welborn at the officers' new mess for 130 guests. Bridge was played at nine tables, at which the score cards were red hearts, and the favors were won by Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Mrs. Richards, of New York, and Mrs. J. D. Taylor. Mrs. Henry A. Greene served salad, coffee was poured by Mrs. Herschel Tupes, and Mrs. H. A. Mann served punch. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Welborn were further assisted by Mesdames Billingslea, Herbst, Bundell, Gibbons, Statesman, Miss Roberta Fleming and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook.

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent, delivered a very interesting talk on his experiences in the European war zone Sunday morning to the officers of the Service School in Grant Hall. Mr. Palmer while at Fort Leavenworth was the guest of Major Leonard Wildman.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 20, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy were hosts at dinner St. Valentine's Day for Mrs. Elmer, Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn and Lieutenant Sukaner. The lieutenants are all graduates of the class of 1908. Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, the Misses Allen and Green and Lieutenants Anderson and Allen.

Lieut. and Mrs. De F. W. Morton had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Miss Ethel Allen, Lieutenants Wyche and McKinney. Miss Alice Paddock, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift, for several weeks, left Monday for her home in St. Louis.

Lieut. John Donnelly gave an informal dance and supper Tuesday complimentary to Miss Allen and for Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Lieuts. and Mesdames Merchant, Morton, Chamberlin, Polk, Wainwright, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Lieutenants McKinney, Cadena, Allen, Wyche, Anderson and Erwin. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and I. T. Wyche.

Mrs. John A. Crane gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames O'Donnell, Volz, Dorn and Montgomery, of Junction City, and Mesdames Robins, Jones, Spalding and Kennedy. Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes had dinner Feb. 10 for Lieuts. and Mesdames John A. Crane and I. P. Swift.

Miss Louise Trippett is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding. Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott were hosts at tea Thursday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Merchant, Wainwright, Morton and Polk, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Greenwald, Wyche and Erwin. Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk had as luncheon guests Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Miss Ethel Allen and Lieut. I. T. Wyche.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City, gave a delightful dinner Friday for their house guest, Miss Eva Smith, of Topeka, and Lieuts. and Mesdames Montgomery, Chamberlin, Polk and Lieutenant Anderson. Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott were hosts at dinner Saturday before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier, Lieuts. and Mesdames Swift and Merchant, Miss Green and Lieutenant Campbell.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright on Saturday gave a movie party and tea for Lieuts. and Mesdames Polk and Chamberlin, Miss Ethel Allen and Lieutenant Wyche. Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift had as guests at Sunday supper Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier, Miss Green and Lieutenant Martin. Capt. Henry R. Richmond returned to-day from Rock Island, where he has been for the past two weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright were delightfully surprised Friday, on the occasion of their fifth wedding anniversary, by Capt. and Mesdames Lippincott and Corbusier, Lieuts. and Mesdames Morton and Merchant, the Misses Allen and Green, Lieutenant Allen, McKinney, Wyche and Erwin.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers had dinner Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Crane, Montgomery, Chamberlin, Wainwright and Polk, Miss Ethel Allen, Lieutenants Donnelly and Allen. Dancing was enjoyed between courses. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlin had as luncheon guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City; Miss Eva Smith, of Topeka, and Lieutenants Wyche, Greenwald and McKinney.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

S.O. FEB. 24, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month and ten days, March 1, 1916, to Major Richard R. Steedman, retired.

Leave one month to Major W. H. Brooks, retired, recruiting officer.

The leave granted Major William Weigel, 2d Inf., extended to April 1, 1916. He will sail for station April 5, 1916, instead of March 5 as previously ordered.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 17, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps from Feb. 12, 1916: Frederick S. Baird, Mich.; Alvin J. Bayley, Cal.; Edgar A. Bocock, Va.; William L. Edmundson, Colo.; David N. W. Grant, Va., and John E. Walker, Md.

G.O. 5, FEB. 1, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Amends Par. 1, G.O. 35, War D., 1915, relating to the matter of commutation of quarters.

II.—G.O. 70, War D., 1914, relating to the limits of punishment of enlisted men and general prisoners, is amended as follows:

1. By direction of the President, Sec. 2, Article VI of the Executive order published in Par. I, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Pay detained pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial will be detained by the Government until the soldier is discharged from his current enlistment or furloughed to the Army Reserve, at which time the authority for the detention and the amount thereof will be noted on the final statement and the amount detained, if not forfeited, paid to him out of the appropriation for the pay of the Army in force at the time of his discharge.

2. Forms 1 and 2, Sec. 5 (Forms of sentences), Par. II, are amended to read as follows:

Form 1. To have his pay for — days detained until he is discharged from his current enlistment or furloughed to the Army Reserve.

Form 2. To have — (a fraction) of his pay per month for — months detained until he is discharged from his current enlistment or furloughed to the Army Reserve.

III.—Sec. (b), Par. 28, G.O. 14, War D., 1912, relating to exemptions of officers from certain examinations for promotion, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 1, and Par. I, G.O. 82, War D., 1914, is further amended by adding clause (10) as follows:

(10) The Ordnance School of Application—exempt for four years in all subjects which they have pursued satisfactorily at the school.

BULLETIN 4, FEB. 15, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. The duly authorized private mounts and personal effects within the change of station allowance will be transported at Government expense to and from their proper stations for student officers detailed for the courses at—

- a. The Army War College, Washington, D.C.
- b. The Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- c. The Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- d. The Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- e. The Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- f. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. (second year course).

g. The Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
h. The Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C.

2. Personal effects within the change of station allowance, only, will be transported at Government expense to and from their proper stations for student officers detailed for the courses at—

a. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. (first year course).
b. The Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.

3. Neither mounts nor personal effects will be transported at Government expense to and from their proper stations for student officers detailed for the courses at—

a. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. (field officers' course).
b. The School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

II.—All requests for free entry of the personal effects of officers of the Army returning from duty aboard will be addressed directly to The Adjutant General of the Army, with a view to obtaining the necessary permission therefrom from the Treasury Department. The requests should include information as to the name of the vessel upon which the effects are being shipped and the probable date of arrival at the port of entry. Upon receipt of such request in the Office of The Adjutant General of the Army, that office will prepare a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the signature of the Secretary of War, asking favorable consideration of the officer's request, and, upon receipt of information from the Treasury Department that the necessary free entry has been granted, will so inform the officer making the request, as well as the Quartermaster General and the War College Division, General Staff.

III.—Hereafter the work of testing and rescaling cartridge storage cases for seacoast ammunition will be performed by enlisted men. Ordnance machinists will not be employed in this connection except for the instruction of enlisted men in the use of the testing apparatus and in the rescaling of test holes. All cases which are found to be leaky will be collected together and resoldered by an ordnance machinist. Every effort should be made to so arrange this work that ordnance machinists will not be diverted from their usual duties for long periods of time.

H. L. SCOTT, Major Gen., Chief of Staff, Act. Sec. of War.

G.O. 3, FEB. 9, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Pvt. Henry Huthmacher, Machine-gun Troop, 7th Cav., is honorably mentioned as having distinguished himself by meritorious conduct, commendable courage and intelligence in effecting the rescue from drowning on Dec. 21, 1915, of Pvt. William H. Bodmann, same troop, who fully equipped had fallen into the bay at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., while the regiment was embarking on boats preparatory to proceeding to Oakland, Cal., to entrain at that point for Douglas, Ariz.

By command of Major General Bell:

EBEN SWIFT, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, is relieved as a member on March 10. He is also removed from the list of detached officers. (Feb. 19, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Sick leave one month and ten days to Major Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C. (Feb. 10, Western D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, Q.M.C., upon relief from duty in the Philippines Islands. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John J. Deeming, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 9, 1916, from first sergeant, Co. D, 23rd Infantry), now at Donna, Texas, will be sent to Brownsville, Texas, for duty to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Brockmann, Q.M.C. Sergeant Brockmann, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Anton Zeman, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 4, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M. Corps), now at Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Metzger, Q.M.C., San Juan, P.R., upon completion of his three-year tour of duty in that country, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The following changes of station of pay clerks, Q.M.C., are ordered: Charles R. Insley from duty in office of the department Q.M., Central Department, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. Wilhelm P. A. T. Von Hartung from duty at Eagle Pass, Texas, and will proceed to New York city for duty in office of depot Q.M. Herbert A. Main on expiration of present leave, from duty in the office of the depot Q.M., New York city, to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Sergt. William T. Buckley, Q.M.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Manila on the transport to leave March 6, 1916, for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 41, War D., Feb. 18, 1916, as directs that Q.M. Sergt. Anton Zeman, Q.M.C., be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., president of the examining board at Manila for examination for promotion, at such time between April 1 and 30, 1916, as may be directed: First Lieuts. William D. Herbert, Charles C. Hillman, Fletcher O. McFarland, Alvin W. Schoenleber, Ernest C. McCulloch and Edward T. B. Weidner. (Feb. 18, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., president of the examining board at Honolulu, H.T., for examination for promotion, at such time between April 1 and 30, 1916, as may be directed: First Lieuts. Stephen H. Smith, George R. Callender, Raymond W. Bliss, Royal E. Cummings, Clarence R. Bell, Robert H. Duennen and Halbert P. Harris. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Leave two months, about April 1, 1916, to Capt. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., Presidio of Monterey. (Feb. 11, Western D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on May 1, 1916, to Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Benjamin B. Warner, Harry L. Dale and Bertram F. Duckwall. (Feb. 23, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months, at once, under exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., Fort Winfield Scott. (Feb. 15, Western D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. Herman S. Rush, D.S., after arrival in United States and upon expiration of leave granted, to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Chester C. Walters, H.C., Fort Shafter, H.T., to Fort McDowell, Cal., and will be discharged on account of habits and traits of character which render him unsuited for the military service. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ralph W. French, H.C., Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort McDowell, Cal., and to Honolulu on the transport to leave April 5 for duty. (Feb. 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

* BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Harry L. Morse, O.D., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, upon his arrival in United States, to Major John E. Munroe, O.D. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John K. Murphy (appointed Feb. 5, 1916, from

first sergeant, Troop F, 3d Cav.), now at Roma, Texas, to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, S.C., is assigned to the 5th Cavalry, Feb. 23, 1916, and after his relief from detail in the Signal Corps and upon the expiration of leave granted will join regiment. (Feb. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert R. Love, S.C. (Cavalry), is attached to the 4th Cavalry, March 15, 1916. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will join regiment to which attached. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser from duty with Field Co. 1, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, Texas, upon his relief from command of that company by 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 5th Cav., detailed in the Signal Corps, Feb. 22, 1916, and will then proceed to San Francisco and take first available transport from that place for Hawaii for duty with Field Co. E, Signal Corps. First Lieut. John C. Moore from duty with Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 15, 1916, and will proceed via Seattle, Wash., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and take station for duty as officer in charge, Second Section, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles H. Mason, who will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for further orders. (Feb. 17, War D.)

First Class Sergt. William F. Moderhak, Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred to Field Co. D, Signal Corps, and will be sent to Camp Shaffer, Mission, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 9, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Herbert R. Smith, Field Co. D, Signal Corps, Camp Sergeant Shaffer, Mission, Texas, is transferred to Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, and will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 9, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Harry E. Lyons, S.C., from further duty on the cableship Burnside and will report to officer in charge of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System at Seattle, Wash., for assignment to duty as cable student. (Feb. 12, Western D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Sergt. Harley J. Scott, Troop M, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Massachusetts and will be sent to Boston. (Feb. 19, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about Feb. 15, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d Cav., Villa Nueva, Texas. (Feb. 5, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

The leave granted Capt. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (Feb. 18, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

First Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav., reported fit for duty from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station, Sam Fordyce, Texas. (Feb. 10, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Philip Coldwell, 6th Cav., Mercedes, Texas, detailed for duty in connection with Progressive Military Map, and will report to 1st Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., San Benito, Texas. (Feb. 9, S.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Col. Culniffe H. Murray, 9th Cav., from duty in Philippine Islands, to leave Manila on April 15 for San Francisco, Cal., and thence to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from the date of his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., to Aug. 25, 1916, inclusive, is granted Colonel Murray. (Feb. 17, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Albert N. McClure, 11th Cav. (Feb. 19, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

The resignation by Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 12th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, Feb. 23, 1916. (Feb. 23, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

First Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav., detailed in the Signal Corps March 15, 1916, is relieved from his present duties, about that date, and will then proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps. (Feb. 17, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 13th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, March 10, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. Philip J. R. Kiehl, Cav., is removed therefrom, March 9. Lieutenant Kiehl is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, April 1, and upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join regiment. (Feb. 18, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment at the base hospital. (Feb. 11, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Richard B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from duty connected with Progressive Military Map of United States to proper station for duty. (Feb. 7, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Richard B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Philip J. R. Kiehl, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers, March 9, and upon expiration of any leave granted will join regiment. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Walmsley, Cav., Harlingen, Texas, to Mercedes, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 13th Cav., as supply officer. (Feb. 10, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Second Lieut. John D. von Holtzendorff, 2d Field Art., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, 6th Field Art., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 17, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. James L. Dunsworth, C.A.C., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., with a view to examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Feb. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip M. Ljungstedt, C.A.C., from assignment to 88th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 8, Western D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

First Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., now at San Benito, Texas, from duty connected with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will join regiment for duty. (Feb. 9, S.D.)

Leave fourteen days, about Feb. 25, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf. (Feb. 10, S.D.)

Cook Napoleon Belanger, Co. E, 4th Inf., is placed upon

the retired list at Brownsville, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 21, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. BEACOM.

First Sergt. Fred Hurlebus, Co. G, 6th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 23, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., to his home on or about March 1, 1916, preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from about March 1 to and including April 30, 1916, is granted Colonel Crane. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, 9th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Feb. 21, and the name of Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., is removed therefrom, Feb. 20. (Feb. 18, War D.)

First Sergt. Walter L. German, Co. H, 9th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Laredo, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 21, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave two months, upon relief from duty in Canal Zone, to Capt. Walter C. Jones, 10th Inf. (Feb. 21, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

First Lieut. George S. Gillis, 12th Inf., detailed in the Signal Corps March 9, 1916, is relieved from his present duties, about that date, and will then proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps. (Feb. 17, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Capt. Laurence Halstead, 24th Inf., at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth and report on Aug. 15 at the Army Service Schools for duty. (Feb. 23, War D.)

The name of Capt. George M. Holley, 24th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, March 11, and the name of Capt. William T. Merry, General Staff, is removed therefrom, March 10. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The 24th Infantry is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station. (Feb. 12, Western D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 30th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, March 11, 1916, vice Capt. William T. Merry, General Staff, relieved, March 10. Captain Kerth will repair to Washington and report March 11 for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav., to 5th; Capt. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., to 10th. Each officer will join troop to which assigned. (Feb. 18, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., Charles R. Krautbauer, William H. Hart, B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.C., and Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of such retired officers of the U.S. Army as may be authorized to appear, to determine their fitness for transfer to the active list. (Feb. 8, Western D.)

A board to consist of Col. Henry H. Ludlow, Capt. Leonard T. Waldron and Capt. James L. Long, C.A.C., Capt. Charles T. King, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Leonard P. Bell, M.R.C., is

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1916.

Col. Willoughby Walks is at the Brooks Hospital, Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass., where he was operated upon last week. He is doing nicely and expects to return in about three weeks. Mrs. Walks, who accompanied the Colonel, returned home yesterday.

There have been many parties recently and the whole line has been busy socially. Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael's guests for several days were Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Gracie. Captain Gracie has just been relieved from a detail in the Q.M. Corps, with station in Boston, and after a leave in Albany will join the 17th Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow gave a delightful supper-dance on Feb. 2 for their cousin, Miss Mecum, of Salem, N.J., and for Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael, Capt. and Mesdames Gracie, Steger and Jones, Lieuts. and Mesdames Ruhlen and Summers, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Oakley, Lieutenant Weeks, Wogan, Haw, Jones and Teter.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., had dinner on Feb. 4 for Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walks and Capt. and Mrs. Stephen H. Mould.

A "White Elephant" party after the movies on Feb. 5 was given by Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger for Col. and Mrs. Walks, Majors and Mesdames Carmichael, Bevans and Glasgow, Capt. and Mesdames Gracie, Stopford, Mould, Freeman, Tidball, Crissy and Jones, Lieuts. and Mesdames Ruhlen, Chapman and Summers, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Oakley and Miss Mecum, Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds, Lieutenants Jones, Haw, Wogan, Weeks and Teter, Mr. and Mrs. La Forge. Captain Stopford and Mrs. Ruhlen received prizes for bringing "white elephants" that caused the most fun.

Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones gave a supper on Sunday, the 6th, for Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Major and Mrs. Glasgow, Miss Mecum, Miss Oakley, Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Lieutenants Wogan, Haw and Teter.

Major and Mrs. Carmichael gave a "tacky party" in honor of Miss Mecum on Wednesday. The entire line was present. Mrs. G. I. Jones and Capt. J. O. Steger were awarded prizes.

Mrs. Melville Shaw gave a cafeteria supper on Thursday for Miss Sally Oakley and for Miss Mecum, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Lieutenants Wogan, Weeks, Haw, Jones and Teter and Mr. J. Bevans.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard Donovan have left Fort Michie and are on leave to visit their homes in the South before going to the Philippines. Before her departure Mrs. Donovan and Majorie spent a day each with Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen and Capt. and Mrs. Jones, at Fort Wright. In her honor Capt. and Mrs. Stopford had supper after the movies on Friday and for Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen and Lieutenant Wogan.

Lieut. P. M. Ljungstedt has been made defense ordnance officer, to relieve Lieutenant Ruhlen, and has arrived from Fort Terry for station here. Lieutenant Ljungstedt was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stopford on Sunday.

Mrs. William Tidball gave a bridge party yesterday. The guests found their places by clever verses composed by Mrs. Tidball. At the tables were Mesdames Carmichael, Glasgow, Stopford, Mould, Steger, Crissy, Freeman, Jones, Chapman, Summers, La Forge and Shaw. Mesdames Glasgow, Steger and Crissy won prizes. Mrs. J. L. Bevans and Mrs. Edmunds poured tea.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1916.

The jolliest party of the season was an indoor meet at the gymnasium on Feb. 5, all the officers and ladies attending. Mrs. West C. Jacobs, with two of the children, is visiting at West Point. The sewing club met with Mrs. Haskell last week, and to-morrow Mrs. Sumner will be hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs and Lieut. and Mrs. Norton are packing up for service in Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell have been ordered to Fort Michie and are settling in their new post.

On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Andrew Hero. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Hero gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Norton and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Haskell. Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick has arrived for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. N. Sumner gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Hero, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Lieutenant Barlow and Miss Snider.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Feb. 15, 1916.

To say farewell to Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, who were, with Lieut. and Mrs. Finley and Mr. Klauder, their dinner guests on Feb. 6, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Kramer asked all the McKinley garrison to their hospitable home at noon. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Colonel Mauldin, Captain Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hardigg, Stoval, Strong, Finley, Dr. and Mrs. Deyton, Lieutenant French, Mr. Klauder and the guests of honor. After departure from the post Major and Mrs. Whitcomb spent a few days in Portland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flagg before leaving for West Point to visit their son.

Captains Goodfellow and Merriam, Lieutenants Winslow and Turner have returned from Fort Monroe, where they successfully passed their promotion examinations. Mrs. Kephart, of Philadelphia, is at Fort Williams as the guest of her son, Major Samuel Kephart, for several months. Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg had dinner Feb. 5 for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Stoval. This week Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg's dinner guests were Colonel Mauldin, Lieut. and Mrs. Finley and Lieutenant Potts. The concert given by Kreisler at the City Hall in Portland attracted a large number of Army people.

Mrs. Eli E. Bennett has left Fort Williams for Petersburg, Fla., to spend several months with her mother. Preceding the Kreisler concert Capt. and Mrs. Bowen entertained with a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. Mrs. Edward Powers has returned to Fort McKinley after a week's visit to her parents in Brockton, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey are the latest arrivals at McKinley, also the latest departures, as Lieutenant McCaskey's orders have been changed to Fort Leveit, where he will take Lieutenant Cecil's place as first lieutenant of the 50th Company. The vacancy at Fort Williams which Lieutenant Cecil will fill was occasioned by an order which sends Lieutenant Bennett to Portland for recruiting duty.

Dr. and Mrs. Keely, of Portland, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Strong at dinner on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen spent the week-end in Boston so as to attend the Russian ballet. Dr. and Mrs. Deyton entertained the Rev. Mr. Stair, of Portland, at dinner on Feb. 3. The Y.M.C.A. rooms at Fort McKinley were well filled that evening, when Rev. Mr. Stair spoke on "A Young Man and His Mind." The Harvard quartet, of Portland, rendered several beautiful selections.

The Chess Club, composed of officers from Forts Preble and Williams, and which meets every two weeks, was entertained at its last meeting by Mr. Hayes, of Cape Cottage. Captain Fox left Fort Preble last week to spend a two months' leave in New York and Washington. Captain J. M. Kingsley, who has recently returned from the Philippines, has arrived at Fort Williams for duty. His nieces, the Misses Shay, accompanied the Captain and will remain at Fort Williams for several months. Lieut. and Mrs. Hess had Capt. and Mrs. Garcia as dinner guests on Saturday. A pretty dinner was given at Fort Williams by Col. and Mrs. Gatchell on Thursday for Major Lawrence Miller, Major Kephart and mother, Mrs. Kephart, Lieut. and Mrs. Hood, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Wilbur entertained the Evening Card Club Tuesday evening. Seven tables played. Major Kephart, assisted by his mother, had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hood, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and Lieutenant Armstrong; Capt. and Mrs. Merriam had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mesdames Wilbur, Bowen, Bowes and Masteller. Capt. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder had a valentine dinner Wednesday for Colonel Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Mosby, Major Pope and Captain Goodfellow. Mrs. J. S. Williams, of Fort Williams, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Esther Walker, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Eugene Walker, of

Fort Constitution, N.H., in whose honor Mrs. Williams gave a four-table bridge party Friday.

Major and Mrs. Vose had a dinner party on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, while on the same day, at McKinley, Colonel Mauldin had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Kramer, Lieut. and Mrs. Stoval and Captain Goodfellow. Before the departure of Mrs. Bennett for Florida Capt. and Mrs. Bowen had a dinner in her honor, and for Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner. Miss Dyer, of New Rochelle, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. Avery J. French, in whose honor Mrs. French entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg, Lieut. and Mrs. Stoval and Lieutenant Potts.

Capt. and Mrs. Butler's dinner guests on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Hood, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg, Lieut. and Mrs. Finley and Lieutenant Potts. Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, of Fort Preble, entertained the Evening Card Club Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Star gave his second address, "A Young Man and His Morals," at the McKinley Y.M.C.A. Thursday evening. Capt. J. A. Thomas had arrived from Fort Greble to assume command of the 8th Company. The orders for the 8th Company to sail in February for Panama have been changed, and as they will not sail before April 6, Mrs. Thomas and family will join Captain Thomas and family at McKinley for a few days.

The basketball season for the company teams close at McKinley on Wednesday with many exciting games. The post team will now play a very interesting series of games. The first game played last Wednesday night was between the 8th and 1st Companies and resulted in a large victory for the 1st, which also gave them second place in the league standing. The second game was hard fought battle between the 37th Company and the 1st, and was won by the former, 17 to 10, and made the 37th the winners of the 1916 pennant, giving the 51st third place. The 37th Company from the first of the season has played consistent basketball and the clever playing of Embledon and Baker had much to do with making the team the champions of Fort McKinley. The bowling contest was also brought to a close on Thursday evening, the 51st Company winning away with the cup.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 20, 1916.

Mrs. Zell, with her two children, arrived Feb. 5 to join Lieutenant Zell. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon were hosts of a dinner Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Swift and Lieutenant Taylor and Crutcher. Major and Mrs. Rockenbach that same evening gave dinner at the Gold and Country Club.

Mrs. Mason-Blunt and Miss Katherine Swift, guests on the post for some time, left Tuesday for Washington. General Wood paid a short visit to the post Tuesday and was luncheon guest of Colonel Lockett. Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Collins, Viner, Lord, Captain Hemphill, Mrs. Lyman and Lieutenant Irwin. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Jones, Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Mrs. James and Captain Gaujot. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Muller, sr., Mrs. Burt and Dr. Sandford. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon gave a bridge party Wednesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Zell and for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieuts. and Mesdames Muller, Pearson, Williams, Lord and Clark and Mrs. Burt. Prizes were won by Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark and Lieutenant Pearson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Muller gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Mesdames Muller, Burt and Jones and Lieutenant Taylor. Mrs. Lord gave a card party Saturday for Mesdames Hoyle, Lockett, Allen, Muller, Burt, Pearson, Shannon and Clark. Prizes were won by Mesdames Lockett and Clark. Captains Gaujot and Cushman gave a farewell luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. Amos on Sunday. A most attractive progressive dinner party was given at "The Hitching Post" on Tuesday by Col. and Mrs. Sands for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. Lockett, Col. and Mrs. Amos and Lieutenant Clark. The 11th Cavalry polo team is getting ready for the tournaments at Camden and Aiken. Plangs are being formed to have a tournament at Oglethorpe during the business men's camp in April.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Pearson and Lieutenant Blunt. Capt. and Mrs. Swift gave a jolly farewell dinner at "The Hitching Post" for Capt. and Mrs. Amos, inviting Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. French, Mr. Martin and Mr. Gerstle of Chattanooga. Mrs. Rockenbach and Mrs. Viner have each gotten a brush at the two live fox hunts lately. The 11th Cavalry polo team is getting ready for the tournaments at Camden and Aiken. Plangs are being formed to have a tournament at Oglethorpe during the business men's camp in April.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Mrs. Lyman and Captain Gaujot. Mrs. Frank Beals, of Chicago, arrived Thursday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, who gave a dinner that night in her honor. Captains Cushman and Gaujot gave an informal tea on Saturday, after the hunt. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Beals, Mrs. Lyman, Captains Hemphill and Gaujot.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 20, 1916.

Mrs. John W. Gulick entertained at cards on Monday for Mrs. F. T. Nesta, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Sunderland won the prize. Those invited to meet Mrs. Nesta were Mesdames Brand, Nugent, Brigham, Sunderland, Lincoln and Green. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. R. I. McKenney, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a tea on Tuesday. Assisting Major and Mrs. Nugent were Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Mesdames I. A. Haynes, W. R. Smith, F. H. Lincoln, C. M. Seaman, J. W. Gulick, L. D. Booth, Misses Harriet and Eloise Hunter, of Norfolk.

Dining with Capt. and Mrs. Sharpe on Tuesday were Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Vestal. Col. and Mrs. Stark had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Page, Miss Dunn, Major and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Mr. and Mrs. Groome, Captain Jordan, Lieutenant Colladay and Mr. Hoffeling.

To say good-bye to Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, who were leaving Thursday evening, Col. and Mrs. Haynes invited their many friends to a farewell reception. Captain McKenney has been Colonel Haynes' adjutant for the past three years. His new station will be in Panama, where he will take command of the 73d Company after a two months' leave.

Col. and Mrs. Stark gave a tea on Friday for their guest, Miss Dunn, of Rome, Italy. Assisting Mrs. Stark were Mesdames Little, Garrett, Groome, Howe and Hope. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. Hall Friday were Lieuts. and Mesdames Green and O'Rear. Capt. and Mrs. Crain's dinner guests Friday were Lieuts. and Mesdames McNeill and Wallis.

Miss Sheppard gave dinner Friday for Miss Sadler, Miss Mearns, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Lieutenants Cooroff, Lousalot and Cook. Col. and Mrs. Stark and Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Rowe were joint hosts at a dance at the Fort Monroe mess Friday evening. Major and Mrs. Vestal had dinner Saturday for Miss Mearns, Miss Sheppard, Capt. and Mesdames Fuller, Gasser and Crain, Lieuts. Cook and E. S. Harrison.

Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. Willett Saturday were Miss Sadler, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieuts. and Mesdames R. E. Haines, Garrett and Green and Lieutenant Lousalot. Miss Stem and Miss Boughner, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gildart.

Many post people attended a dance given Saturday by Mrs. Page, of Norfolk, for Mr. McGowan, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stark. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. Gildart Saturday were Miss Stem, Miss Boughner, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson,

Lieuts. Melberg and R. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Forbes, of New York, are visiting Major and Mrs. Nugent.

Miss Gill, of Washington, D.C., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Peace. Col. and Mrs. Stark gave an oyster roast at Cape Henry Sunday. Lieutenant Koenig reported for duty on Saturday, to relieve Lieutenant Rowe as coast defense ordnance officer.

Capt. and Mrs. Fuller gave a supper Sunday for Miss Mearns, Major and Mrs. Vestal, Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades, Capt. and Mrs. Crain, Colonel Ketcham and Lieutenant Koenig. Dining with Col. and Mrs. Todd Sunday were Miss Magruder, Miss Gill, Capt. and Mrs. Peace, Captain Humphrey and Lieut. E. S. Harrison.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Feb. 13, 1916.

Major and Mrs. A. W. Morse entertained with dinner Feb. 8 for Lieut. and Mrs. Saufley, Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, of the Navy, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock and Lieut. and Mrs. Jouett, of Fort Pickens. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Corpul, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok, Lieutenant Magruder and Miss Davis were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis.

Mrs. Kennedy was hostess at bridge Feb. 8 for Miss Davis and Mesdames Hoskins, Hickok and Holcombe. Lieut. and Mrs. Jouett were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins Feb. 11. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirk had dinner the same evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok, Lieutenant Magruder and Mrs. Wyke.

Lieut. and Mrs. Horton left Feb. 10 for New York, the Lieutenant en route to his new station at Panama; Mrs. Mesdames Davis and McCune were guests of Mrs. Keyser at a bridge-luncheon Feb. 9.

Major and Mrs. Morse on Feb. 12 were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cuthbert at the San Carlos Hotel. Guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis for tea Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wyke, Miss Fay Schmidt, Miss Davis and Miss Wyke.

With the arrival this week of the naval vessels now in Florida ports, there will be about a dozen of the smaller vessels to assemble for lengthened stays—the Columbia, the monitor Tallahassee, four submarines and two additional torpedo-destroyers are expected. These are in addition to the three destroyers.

The mine planter General R. T. Frank arrived on Wednesday in charge of Lieutenant Noyes and Spiller and will engage in mine practice for the next five weeks.

General Wood and aid, Captain Kilbourne, inspected the post on Monday. Orders have been received transferring the 15th Company from these defenses, relieving Lieutenant McCune and Hickok from duty on this post. Lieutenant McCune has been transferred from the 20th to the 15th Company, while Lieutenant Hickok will proceed to New Orleans, to be stationed at Jackson Barracks, relieving Lieutenant Lohr.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., Feb. 15, 1916.

Mrs. George M. Ekwurzel gave a bridge party on Friday for Capt. David McC. McKell, who goes with the 124th Company to Panama. He will be joined shortly by Mrs. McColl and the children. Miss Watkins, who is attending Radcliffe, was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Reuben N. Perley. Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieutenant Quinton's sister, Miss Eugenia Quinton.

Mr. Edward Stuart and Mr. J. Webster were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart on Wednesday. A large number of officers from the harbor attended the Militia dinner on Saturday, given by the Coast Artillery Corps at the Copley Square Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Newton Center, entertained at dinner on Monday for Miss Quinton, after which the guests went snow-shoeing.

Major and Mrs. Skinner gave a bowling party on Saturday. Miss Fee, Miss Laura Fee and Miss Quinton were guests at the Fort Strong dance on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars entertained the Fort Strong Auction Club on Friday evening.

Lieutenant Harmon on Sunday was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell. Lieutenant Gatchell's sister has been visiting at Fort Strong. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence Watts entertained at dinner for Mrs. Beardslee, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, Miss Quinton and Lieutenant Foote and Vilaret.

Capt. and Mrs. Bunker's guests on Tuesday were Miss Sibley, of Montans, and Lieutenant Foote. Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford spent Thursday night at the Beaconsfield, in Brookline, attending the dance there. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton had dinner Feb. 1 for Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke and Miss Mabel Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Miss Elise Richards at the Women's City Club in Boston Feb. 6. Mrs. McLaughlin was hostess at a bridge party on Feb. 9. Lieut. and Mrs. Krupp have returned from their wedding trip and are settled in their quarters at Fort Banks. Captain Kelton attended the February sängerfest at the Hotel Tuilleries, in Boston, and was among those who sang solos after the dinner.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 22, 1916.

After the bowling Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Coulter had supper for Colonel Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Matthews, Capt. and Mrs. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig and Dr. Repp. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Matthews and Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coulter.

Capt. and Mrs. Matthews had dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Colonel Harris and Dr. Repp. Miss Miller was a week-end guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. J. Stanley Coulter. Lieut. W. C. Koenig left Saturday for his new station, Fort Monroe. Mrs. Koenig and Winifred will join him later.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gage had dinner Friday for Colonel Harris, Dr. Repp and Capt. and Mrs. Coulter. Mrs. Menges had tea on Monday in compliment to Mrs. W. C. Koenig.

The sympathy of the post is extended to Lieut. Earl Hochwalt on the death of his father.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

The Misses Bachmann are visiting again in Plattsburg and are being very much entertained. Mrs. Corey Johnson gave them a dinner Thursday and invited Lieutenant Ord and Bull. Lieutenant Ord has gone on a ten days' leave. Lieutenant Bandholz, 29th Inf., stationed in Panama, is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. Bandholz, at the post. Mrs. Van Horn has returned from her trip to Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Miller at Sunday supper. Mrs. O'Neil on Thursday invited all the ladies in for a cup of tea and it was then decided to have a leap year party on St. Patrick's Day and all to dress in costumes worn in 1860.

Mrs. Root returned on Saturday night, after an absence of over a month. Mrs. De Lofte is returning Thursday for two weeks. After packing and shipping their automobile Mrs. De Lofte will again join Dr. De Lofte, who is still at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C. The Doctor is slowly improving.

Mrs. Reed on Wednesday left for New York, where she will visit a friend living at the Astor House. Captain Reed joined Mrs. Reed on Sunday and will be away a few days. Major Bandholz was called away by telegram and left suddenly for Washington, D.C., Monday. Mrs. Bandholz gave a dinner on Wednesday for their son and then left for Washington, where they joined the Major. Capt. and Mrs. Yates are in New York. Captain Yates sails for Roumania this week. Mrs. Yates will visit in New York for a week after Captain Yates' departure, at the end of which time she will return to the post.

February 26, 1916.

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Secretary Daniels cut the estimates made by Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Director of Naval Aeronautics, for the Navy's aviation needs from \$11,000,000 to \$2,000,000, Captain Bristol told the House Naval Affairs Committee this week. He had urged the Secretary to raise the budget for aviation craft and equipment to \$20,000,000 for the five-year building program submitted for the Navy. A good part of the Secretary's pruning was concerned with two special aircraft ships or carriers, designed for the transportation and repair of seaplanes, which were to cost \$3,000,000 each. Of the Navy's immediate aviation needs he said that 1,200 men would be required to operate the eighty-two aeroplanes, five dirigibles and forty-one kite balloons he wanted for fleet equipment. And in addition to fleet equipment, he said that there should be provided 120 aeroplanes, fifteen kite balloons and fifteen dirigibles for service as patrols, besides forty-six aeroplanes for the Naval Militia. Under the five-year building program, he said that he figured on adding to the Navy 185 aeroplanes, fifteen dirigibles and fifty-three kite balloons, as well as 638 officers and 1,106 men. Captain Bristol also told the committee that he did not believe in Secretary Daniels's plan for a special flying corps, in which any young man who could qualify as a flier might be commissioned, without any preliminary naval training. Captain Bristol declared that aviation officers in the Navy should have Navy training as a prerequisite to flying.

If the amendments proposed to H.R. 406, a bill relating to the leasing of mineral lands, become a law the Government will lose the naval oil reserve. On Sept. 27, 1909, the President withdrew certain oil lands in California, which were afterwards set aside as the naval petroleum reserve. At the time there were very few operators located upon this land. With its withdrawal from the operations of the law under which it was occupied by private concerns venturesome oil operators

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insisted that the President's order was unconstitutional and proceeded to operate on the land, taking from it something like 19,000,000 barrels of oil. The order was attacked in the courts, but after a lengthy litigation it was sustained by the Supreme Court. Now these operators have a powerful lobby in Washington which is endeavoring to retain control of the land. Just at present the Navy Department is endeavoring to secure liquid fuel at a reasonable price, and the Secretary is protesting against any legislation which will deprive the Department of the California naval oil reserve.

Within two months three new battleships will be turned over to the Government. They are the Nevada, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania. It is expected that the Oklahoma will be formally accepted by the Navy Department about March 15, and the Nevada a few days later. By the present progress of her tests the Pennsylvania will be ready for service not later than April 15. They will probably be the most formidable addition to the Navy that has ever been made within such a short time. The Pennsylvania is the largest, having a tonnage of 31,400, or 4,000 tons larger than the Oklahoma. They are all oil burners and fully on a par with the best ships of any navy in the world. The Pennsylvania has been especially fortunate in her tests, while there have been vexing delays with both the Oklahoma and the Nevada.

The spring term of the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla., opened Feb. 20 with a class of 137 student non-commissioned officers from the Infantry and Cavalry regiments of the Army. The opening address was made by Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., commanding the post of Fort Sill. The students will have four months of hard work in the study of musketry and machine guns. Due to the conditions on the Mexican border it was found impracticable to open this school during the past two years. The European war has demonstrated that without careful training in the art of musketry and machine guns an army is next to useless under modern conditions of warfare.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, concluded recently an inspection of the principal coast fortifications between Galveston and New York. General Wood will later make an inspection of the fortifications between New York and Portland.

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NAVY OFFICERS TO SPECIALIZE.

As soon as the estimates of the cost of the increase in the number of officers provided by the Department's Navy Personnel bill are prepared, the Secretary of the Navy will send it to Congress. Chairman Tillman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has written a letter to the Secretary advising him that the committee is ready to take up personnel legislation, and it is probable that hearings before the Senate committee will open next week. The Secretary's advisory council will go over the bill on Feb. 26 to smooth out some of its provisions and get it into shape to be presented to Congress. The Secretary is very much encouraged by the support his proposition for promotion by selection has received. While some of the more conservative officers have expressed doubt as to whether the scheme can be worked out satisfactorily, all have agreed that the bill is founded on a sound principle.

The Navy Personnel Board is working on amendments which will permit officers to specialize in ordnance, engineering, construction and law without interfering with their advancement in the line. This is one of the most difficult problems that the board has been called upon to solve. It is recognized that the Personnel bill as now formulated does not offer any inducements to officers who specialize. In fact it is plain that it discriminates against them. Although these provisions have not been worked out, it is understood that the board is inclined to adopt a detail system like that for Army Ordnance officers for the Navy. The provisions suggested for Engineer officers by Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, may be modified and extended to cover other classes of officers who choose to specialize. It is recognized that they all work under similar conditions to the engineer officers. The following is the draft of a provision for the engineering officers:

That officers of the line of the Navy may, upon application, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be assigned to engineering duty only, and that when so assigned and until they reach the grade of commander, they shall perform duty as prescribed in Sec. 4 of the Personnel Act, and thereafter shore duty only as now prescribed for officers transferred to the line from the former Engineer Corps, except that commanders may be assigned to duty as fleet engineers: Provided, That, when so assigned they shall retain their place with respect to other line officers in the grades they now or may hereafter occupy and also the right to succession to command on shore in accordance with their seniority, and shall be promoted as vacancies occur subject to physical examination and to such examination in engineering as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. And provided further, That the total number of officers assigned to engineering duty shall not exceed seventy-five, and that until this number is reached the number so assigned in any year shall not exceed ten nor be less than five.

WHAT IS PROPOSED FOR THE ARMY.

While the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will follow closely the recommendations of the War College in increasing the number of organizations of the Army, it will not raise them to war strength. The committee will continue the policy of maintaining the Army at peace strength, and Chairman Hay has announced that the House Committee has adopted the same policy. In working out this policy the Senate Committee has practically come to an agreement by which the number of Cavalry regiments will be increased from fifteen to nineteen, the Field Artillery from six to twenty, and the Infantry from thirty to sixty-four. The "64th Infantry" will consist of the Porto Rico Regiment, which is to be increased to full regiment.

The Senate Committee has not decided how many increments will be provided for in raising the strength of the Army. The first proposition was to extend the increase over a period of five years, but later it was decided not to make it more than four. It is possible that it may be reduced to three increments.

Maintaining the organizations proposed at a peace strength, the total authorized strength of the Army under the Senate bill will be about 166,000. Evidently yielding to the demands of the Administration for economy the Senate Committee has abandoned its original plan of placing the Army on a war basis, which would have given the country an army of 220,000 or 230,000 men with the colors. Both committees have decided to adopt provisions for reserves for the Regular Army. The Senate Committee will provide for three years with the colors and three years in the Reserve. With approval of his commanding officer an enlisted man can pass into the Reserve at the end of one year if he qualifies. The Senate Committee has decided to provide pay for the Reserves for the Regular Army. The present provision of law giving bounty to reservists who respond to the call of the colors will also be retained. The rate of pay for reservists has not yet been fixed.

The Senate Committee will provide for an increase in

the strength of the General Staff of the Army. Just how many members will be added to the General Staff has not yet been decided, although it will probably not be as many as recommended in the War College report. Both the Senate and House Committees have under consideration a number of provisions for the equalization of promotion. So far no agreement has been reached in either committee on any plan. The matter has been delayed somewhat by the failure of the General Staff to report on a plan. The Tilson bill, which bases rank on length of service, has considerable support both in the committees and in the General Staff. It appears to be the most comprehensive legislation proposed, and if enacted into law would settle the question of equalization of promotion for all time.

RINGING WORDS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

The whole country will applaud the statement made by President Wilson in reply to the craven suggestion of Senator Stone that Americans should be prevented from embarking upon armed merchant vessels. "For my own part, I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation are involved. We covet peace and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit, all but an explicit, acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere and of whatever nation or allegiance. It would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesmen, even amid the turmoil of war, for the law and the right. It would make everything this Government has attempted and everything that it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations meaningless and futile. It is important to reflect that if in this instance we allowed expediency to take the place of principle, the door would inevitably be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abatement of right and many other humiliations would certainly follow, and the whole fine fabric of international law might crumble under our hands piece by piece. What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world."

AN "AMERICAN SCHOOL ARMY."

State Senator Kent E. Keller, of Illinois, who is in Washington advocating the creation of an "American School Army," proposes to have an experimental division established at the National Capital. The plan of Senator Keller is really an elaboration of the scheme proposed in the Hoke Smith bill which was introduced recently by the Senator from Georgia as an amendment to the Army bill. Senator Keller was educated in Heidelberg, Germany, and spent considerable time studying the military policies of the European nations. He had prepared an article on the subject before the European war and the events in the great conflict have only confirmed his convictions that there should be a radical reform in the military policy of this country. Like Senator Smith, the state legislator of Illinois would convert the Regular Army into a training school for boys and young men. He would begin the training between the ages of fifteen and eighteen and would continue it for a period of three years.

The plan of training cadets at West Point is followed by Senator Keller. It provides for two or three hours daily in military drills and training. The remaining time is to be devoted to study along general educational lines, special attention being paid to agriculture, manual training, trades and those things that are best adapted to fitting men for the practical work of life. For the education which the boys would receive in the Army, they would agree to serve in the reserve and respond to the call of the country in the event of war. Out of this school could be developed not only the officers for reserves but for the Regular Army. Those who show special military talents would be sent four years to the West Point Military Academy. This method he thinks should be pursued in filling the Military Academy.

Eventually Senator Keller's plan provides for a school army which would train and educate annually 100,000 boys apportioned among the states. He realizes, however, that it would be impossible to induce Congress to enter upon such a radical change in the military policy of the country on such an extensive scale. He therefore proposes that an experimental army division be established at Washington. A complete army division consists roughly of over 23,000 men when it is at war strength. Every arm and branch of the Service is represented in it, and this would give the War Department an opportunity to test every feature of the scheme. A division at Washington, Senator Keller believes, would be of invaluable service to the War Department and Congress in working out any new feature of the military program. The General Staff could give Congress object lessons in the importance of having a well balanced army. It would be an education to Congress as well as to the boys that enlist in the Army. If Congress could witness the maneuvers of a complete division it could obtain an accurate idea as to the relations between the different arms of the Service. This might decrease the number of members of Congress who believe that our Army should consist of aeroplanes alone.

The Keller plan is substantially similar to that put

forward by the Society of Constructive Defense for an industrial army, which should be employed for part of its time upon national engineering enterprises, such as road building, waste land reclamation, river improvements, etc. A full account of this latter plan was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of Feb. 5.

PLATTSBURG CAMP MOVEMENT GROWS.

The Plattsburg military training camp movement has grown to such proportions that it may develop into an army. An association of Plattsburg students with headquarters at New York has been organized, and is now asking for some legislation from Congress. The matter has been presented to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a proviso will be incorporated in the Army bill to give the training camps for students and business men an official status. Before the Senate Committee reports its bill the matter will be gone over in detail, and a report as to how to handle the students and business men's camps may be requested from the War Department. The House Committee has already decided to make an appropriation for the camps and the Senate Committee was about to concur in this, but at the suggestion of some of the more influential Plattsburg students a plan has been taken under consideration by which a Federal Militia or a National Reserve could be organized at the next summer camp.

The Plattsburg students, through their officials, have informed the members of the Senate committee that they do not care to enlist either in the Regular Army or the National Guard. They would be willing to give a month or even two months to military training if they could be furnished with the necessary Regular Army instructors and be trained with the organizations of the Regular Army. It is stated that the Plattsburg students would be willing to enlist in a Federal force with the condition that they be trained for a period of at least one month each year. This would appear to be a revival of the Garrison Continental Army proposal. Nevertheless the Plattsburg students are bringing pressure to bear upon Congress for such legislation.

If the Plattsburg students would take only a month of field training a year they would secure more than the National Guard under the present legislation and regulations for the state troops. The National Guard does not average more than a week's encampment, and the usual armory drills amount to from forty to seventy-two a year. The advantage claimed by the Plattsburg students is that their training period is longer than that of the Guard, that it is all in the field and consecutive instead of being spread over a year.

FEDERALIZING THE MILITIA.

An interesting statement in regard to the citizen soldier of the United States by Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., N.G.N.J., appears on page 829. We believe that Captain Stockton represents the real sentiment of the great body of the sincere members of the National Guard who are desirous to be released entirely from state control and become completely federalized, as it is impossible they should be while they yield allegiance to any other authority than that of the United States. With him, we contend that those who oppose Federal control are the higher officers of the Guard, who are unwilling to sacrifice their authority and emoluments. Standing with them are those who are conscious that they cannot stand the Army tests of efficiency. Captain Stockton tells us that the greater opposition at Washington to the complete federalization of the Militia has come from the state Adjutants General, who are practically the commanding officers of the troops of their respective states, most, if not all, of them with salaries. They do not represent the real sentiment of the National Guard nor does the National Guard Association of the United States, who are responsible for the bill we referred to last week. Captain Stockton says: "The Adjutants General and other men who would lose power and pay by real Federal control are only outwardly favoring the federalization of the National Guard. Actually they are favoring it 'to a certain extent' or 'to limited degree.' In plain English they favor Federal control to almost any degree which will not materially reduce their own rank, power or salary. It looks as though these men will win out and spoil our desired preparedness. If they have the nation's interests at heart they won't care about their present jobs. If they are really soldiers they will be able to get a commission somewhere even if without inflated rank. But they do not really want Federal control. Both the New Jersey National Guard Association and the New York National Guard Association have passed resolutions favoring Federal control."

"We want to be federalized," is the purport of a resolution which has been adopted by the officers of the Rhode Island National Guard. The resolution goes on to say that the Organized Militia of that state wishes to be organized under the same law and regulations as the Regular Army. It does not care whether Congress turns the National Guard into a Continental Army or any other force so long as all doubt as to whether the Federal Government is in supreme control is removed. Copies of the resolution have been sent to Senators and Members of Congress with a view to expressing the sentiment of the Rhode Island National Guard.

Commenting upon the fact that Congress is confused by the numerous schemes of military legislation, and the utterly indigestible mass of testimony called forth by the committee hearings, Senator Newlands in the course of a speech during the debate on the subject of the develop-

ment of water power, Feb. 21, made a valuable suggestion, saying: "What would be the rational thing to do, the logical thing to do under these conditions? It would be for the five committees that are engaged in the investigation of this question to create a joint subcommittee consisting of three or five from each, making a subcommittee either of fifteen or twenty-five, to have but one hearing as a subcommittee of their various committees. Then let them come in, either with a unanimous report or a majority and minority report, present it to the full committees for their consideration, and to the Congress of the United States, and, above all, to the people before they are acted upon, for the Congress of the United States does not create public opinion, it obeys public opinion, and the sources of information ought to be open in some intelligent form to all the people of the United States before we take final action upon this subject. How easy it would be for such a subcommittee to put to the military and naval authorities this request: Give us a plan for the best Army and Navy that you can secure for \$300,000,000 annually for the next five years. Give us a plan for the best Army and Navy, the extent of the forces employed, the various constructions that will have to be made, that will be covered by an expenditure of \$350,000,000 annually for the next five years; and from that up if they choose. Then we will have the plans in some form such as is presented by the great engineers of the country of great constructive works, with tables, and so arranged that the ordinary mind can take in all the complexities of the situation and form a judgment. Instead of that these investigations are adding to the confusion of the hour and perhaps increasing our ignorance of the general subject, and we are all in a state of uncertainty and confusion. The result may be that we will have little satisfaction in our legislation."

In another column we give a report of the bitter attack upon the Army Aviation Service by Senator Robinson. There will be no objections from the War Department to an investigation of the Aviation Service as provided for in the Robinson resolution, which has been reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. A sincere desire was expressed at the Department that the resolution be passed promptly by the House and the investigation inaugurated immediately. Before Mr. Garrison resigned as Secretary of War, he had appointed a board consisting of Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, president of the War College; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, and Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, to do the very thing that is provided for in the Robinson resolution. This investigation has been delayed somewhat owing to the resignation of the Secretary and the great demand that Congress has made upon the War Department for reports on the different features of the bills pending before the military committees. The only objection to the Robinson resolution is the inference that the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps is inefficient. The trouble in the section, which is confined almost entirely to the San Diego school, is largely of a personal nature. So far as can be learned it has grown out of the controversy over the different types of machine. This controversy has been carried to such an extreme that the Secretary of War reached a conclusion that the whole matter should be gone into with a view to some disciplinary measures. The matter came to the attention of the former Secretary of War in reviewing the proceedings of the court-martial of Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, Adjutant General of the Western Department. In his testimony Colonel Goodier made charges against Colonel Reber and Captain Cowan. He also made a general attack upon the officers and men on duty at the San Diego school. The trouble really started when 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., son of Colonel Goodier, who was on duty at the San Diego school, brought some charges against Captain Cowan.

The attitude of Representative D. R. Anthony toward legislation pending in the House Committee on Military Affairs has been a surprise to the advocates of preparedness. There is not a member of the committee better acquainted with the needs of the Army than Mr. Anthony, yet he has shown an inclination to line up with the "small Army" members. This is extremely unfortunate, as with Mr. Anthony's assistance a bill which would carry out substantially the War College program could be reported. Representative J. C. McKenzie, of Illinois, is the only other Republican who is not ready to support the War College plan. There are enough Democrats on the committee who favor an adequate Army to give the War College program a majority and force a favorable report upon it from the House Committee, even if it should be opposed by Chairman Hay and the other "small Army" men. At the beginning of the session, Mr. Anthony announced that he would favor a program which would be substantially the same as recommended by the War College. He was especially interested in an increase for the Cavalry. The only way that Mr. Anthony can secure an increase for the Cavalry is by supporting the War College recommendations. For some reason he has not done this, but is working with Chairman Hay on a smaller program. The calculations of the advocates of preparedness have been completely upset by the attitude of Mr. Anthony. He was counted on as being one of the ablest and staunchest supporters of an adequate Army, but he has disappointed those who have been advocating a comprehensive program.

NAVAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL BADGER.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., retired, member of the General Board of the Navy and a former commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, testified as to the needs of the Navy on three successive days this week before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The members of the committee were so impressed by Admiral Badger's testimony that on the third day an executive session was held behind closed doors to enable him to speak with frankness on certain aspects of the national reasons for the General Board's adoption of a policy for the United States to have a Navy equal to the strongest by a date not later than 1925. It is understood that Admiral Badger touched upon grave confidential information in the possession of the Navy Department as to international matters. The executive session was brought about directly by a question from Representative Stephens, of California, who asked if the country might not have to face simultaneously enemies in the Pacific and Atlantic. Admiral Badger replied, that to answer this question, he would have to be assured that his remarks should not be made public. But he went on to explain that in order to dominate the Pacific the United States must have a fleet in the Pacific strong enough to meet any force which might be brought against it. The earth slides in the Panama Canal have made it impossible to rely upon any policy which contemplates shifting the strength of the fleet from coast to coast. Nor should the Atlantic Fleet be weakened for the sake of the Pacific Fleet, he added.

Admiral Badger created a stir among the committee by his assertion—which was not allowed to go on the record—that the building plan formulated by the General Board in 1903 was intended to keep the United States in second place, the real object being to keep us ahead of Germany. Now, he said, the General Board was convinced we should have a fleet ten per cent stronger than any force which might be brought against us, in order to protect the country from invasion. "There is no such thing as a Navy 'for defense only,'" he said. In order to bring the Navy up to a strength equal to that of Great Britain's—leaving out of account any ships the British had built since the war began—in two years, it would be necessary to increase the Navy to a total strength of 40 dreadnaughts, 15 battle cruisers, 25 swift scouting vessels, 200 submarines and 250 destroyers. He added that it would be impossible to build all the necessary additions in the time allowed, although they might be built in four years. He made it plain that in making this statement he was answering the question which brought it out and that it was not an expression of his personal opinion.

In reply to other questions, he gave his hearers to understand that the five-year building program advanced by the Administration was very different from the General Board's original program. This original five-year building program was advised by the Board under orders to make such a plan which would limit expenditures to \$100,000,000 a year. It did not reflect the Board's own ideas of the needs of the Navy. But this plan was rejected, and a new plan was substituted for it by Secretary Daniels. Under the Administration's five-year program, he said, it would take eight years to authorize sixteen capital ships and eleven years to build them. Under the General Board's five-year program it would require two or three years less to get the sixteen ships built. The most urgent need of the Navy, he continued, was the six battle cruisers included in the five-year building plan. The 35-knot battle cruisers planned by our Navy Department, with their batteries of ten 14-inch guns, he said, would be overwhelmingly superior to any other battle cruisers afloat.

For the new dreadnaughts he advised 16-inch guns, ten guns on each ship, mounted in five turrets. He criticized the three-gun turrets provided for some of our projected dreadnaughts, saying that the dismemberment of one of these turrets meant a proportionately greater loss in offensive power than if a two-gun turret were put out of action. He believed that both dreadnaughts and battle cruisers should be built as both types were necessary. He said that no doubt that the decision in naval warfare would be won by the capital ships, and was at pains to show the committee that the German submarine campaign, for all that it had destroyed some 1,500,000 tons of shipping, had had no appreciable effect upon the war. He thought that the 16-inch guns would make our new ships equal to any built in their time, and remarked that there was no comparison between the demolishing effect of a 16-inch shell and a 14-inch shell. Armor which would turn a 14-inch shell, striking it at an angle, would be smashed in by the larger projectile. He cited the case of the British battle cruiser *Lion* which was struck on the armor-belt by a German 11-inch shell in the battle of the Dogger Banks. A larger shell, he said, would have sent the *Lion* to the bottom; the 11-inch shell merely dented the armor. He summed up the Administration's eight-year building program as an "eight-year completion program," and said it was little of an advance on the old custom of authorizing two capital ships a year.

In response to a question, he declared it would be impossible to defend our enormous coast line with mines as Germany had been able to protect her limited sea-coasts. He disagreed with Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, commander of the submarine flotilla, who believes in building nothing but 800-ton submarines. Admiral Badger thinks we should build the 1,200-ton fleet submarines, which have greater speed, range of action and are more habitable, for cruising work, and smaller submarines for coast defense, preferably of the L-type, of about 400 to 500 tons. "The United States does not require for coast defense the 800-ton vessels, which can operate for thirty days or more from their base," he explained. "Frequent bases with smaller and less costly vessels, which could be built in greater numbers, would better supply our needs."

Admiral Badger likewise does not agree with those experts who place our Navy fourth. He said he believed we ranked third, a little ahead of France in fighting efficiency and power. "Japan is coming along, but has a good deal to do to equal our fleet." He also said that in urging an increase in the strength of the Navy he did not mean that the present force was not an efficient one.

"I do not want to give the impression," he said, "that our fleet is no good. The only trouble with it is that it's not big enough for possibilities. It's a good fleet, well drilled, well equipped, and well organized. We are now prepared just as far as our power will permit us to be. More power means more ships."

Turning to the question of personnel, the Admiral said that Secretary Daniels had changed a report of

the General Board eliminating a recommendation for the addition of 17,000 men.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW TESTIFIES.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., stirred up the House Committee on Naval Affairs at its hearing on Feb. 25 with his frank statements concerning our naval conditions. Our force in the Pacific, he said, was inadequate to meet any probable enemy, even with the reserves. In reply to questions the Admiral said: "If you want me to say that we have no fleet there I'll say it. We don't pretend to have one there. But if you want me to say what we would do in case of war in the Pacific or Atlantic, those are questions of strategy and should not be discussed here in open session."

Admiral Winslow said the Navy was short 5,000 men of the number necessary on the Pacific coast alone to man all reserve ships.

Representative Stephens drew out the statement that with one armored cruiser, half a dozen small cruisers, five destroyers, and three submarines, the Pacific Fleet covered as much of the earth's surface as the entire Atlantic Fleet, reaching from Alaska along the coast of South America and beyond the Hawaiian Islands.

Under further questioning he said ships held in reserve for five years, as was the case with some of the armored cruisers of the Pacific Fleet, deteriorated rapidly, and needed careful overhauling before they could operate a maximum speed. The guns of some of the cruisers, he added, probably had not been fired for a number of years and the largest weapons of the fleet were low-power 8-inch guns.

"One good battleship, under certain conditions, ought to overcome all we've got," he added.

Admiral Winslow told the committee that gunnery on American ships started on the down grade soon after it had been brought to its most efficient point during President Roosevelt's incumbency.

"Just lately," he added, "the Department began working out a new system of finding the faults with our gunnery. They are finding them. In my opinion, however, if we had had a general staff our efficiency would never have gone down."

Under the present system it would take fifty years, he believed, to bring the fleet to its possible standard of efficiency, and in answer to a question he said he did not believe the Navy now to be even moderately efficient. What was lacking, said the Admiral, was authority vested in a board of trained naval officers to coordinate all the military work and keep the fleet at fighting pitch at all times. He believed that no ships should be placed in reserve, but that all should be kept constantly in commission and fully manned in order that sufficient men might be trained.

Asked what authority he would take from the Secretary and lodge in the staff, he said he would have the entire military side of the Service absolutely under the staff.

The Navy War College, Admiral Winslow said, was a very valuable adjunct and other nations had followed the American lead in establishing such institutions. Yet it had been nearly done away with under several Secretaries.

"The War College," he added, "is receiving better backing from Mr. Daniels than it has ever had." Enactment of laws to permit promotion by selection, as recommended by the Navy Department, also was urged by the Admiral.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The House on Feb. 21 passed H.R. 9547, authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from the Kenesaw Memorial Association, of Illinois, of a proposed gift of land on the Kenesaw battlefield in the state of Georgia.

Favorable report is made in the House on H.R. 6651, providing for the payment for certain services arising under the Navy Department. This bill includes these items: Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips, U.S.N., \$70; Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds, U.S.N., \$529.33.

The Acting Secretary of War requests that the appropriation of \$5,000, made Aug. 1, 1914, for unveiling and dedicating the memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, be further extended and made available for the purposes until expended.

A supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the service for the year ending June 30, 1917, asks for \$35,120, for acquisition of private holdings now embraced in the Fort Bliss target range situated in Dona Ana county, N.M., for sinking additional wells to augment the present insufficient water supply, and for the construction of new ranges, etc.

The Acting Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the services of the year ending June 30, 1917, under transportation of the Army and its supplies, railroad equipment, etc., in the Canal Zone. The additional amount asked for is \$131,280.

A supplemental and additional estimate of appropriation required by the naval establishment, asks for \$77,000, for arming and equipping the Naval Militia.

The Secretary of the Navy submits supplemental estimates of appropriation required by the Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as follows: For fuel, \$25,000; military stores, \$5,000; repairs of barracks, \$30,000; contingent, \$25,000; total, \$85,000.

The civilian employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company request recognition of their services in connection with the construction of the canal, in view of the action already taken by Congress in substantially rewarding officers of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service who served with the Isthmian Canal Commission on the Isthmus for more than three years. Major General Goethals says, in a letter transmitted to Congress: "The question may arise as to how reward to civilians may be made, and the answer is, in substantially the same way as to the officers. The latter were rewarded by increased rank and pay or by increased pay and privileges. With the civilians it is impossible to provide for increased rank, but they can be accorded a money bonus equivalent to the money increase that has already been provided or authorized for those cases that were specially selected in previous Congressional action. In view of the action taken by Congress in the specific cases mentioned, there is no question in my mind but that suitable reward should be made in the case of all civilians who rendered satisfactory service for a period of more than three years prior to April 1, 1914."

"The U.S. cruiser *Saratoga* has arrived at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., from the Asiatic Station, and flying a pennant 700 feet long—the explanation being that this is one foot for every bluejacket and marine on

board," says the Providence (R.I.) Journal. "It is said to be the longest pennant ever seen out there, and it may be the longest ever flown by a homecoming warship."

The flag of the commander of the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Prairie to the Tennessee.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—Orville A. Lacy, Anniston; Aubrey E. Maynor, alt., 731 North Twelfth street, Gadsden.

Illinois—Alfred H. Morton, 6801 Union avenue, Chicago.

Kansas—Ray W. Scott, Waterville; Averill B. Cludas, alt., Mineapolis.

Missouri—Herman F. Bittner, 2572 Farrar street, St. Louis; Robert L. Harrison, alt., 1310 Belt avenue, St. Louis; Frank E. Nathan, alt., 1529 Corn avenue, St. Louis.

New York—Arthur J. Sheridan, alt., 549 Riverside Drive, New York city; John J. McKee, alt., 72 East 123d street, New York city; Leonard D. Wood, alt., 57 Grand street, New York city.

North Dakota—Robert H. Treacy, jr., Fort Yates.

Washington—Kramer Thomas, 4530 Fourteenth street, N.E., Seattle; Reed C. Miller, alt., 130 North Fifty-ninth street, Seattle; Max Von Babo, alt., 2305 Eleventh avenue, N., Seattle.

Wyoming—Vernon Babcock, alt., 1015 Warren avenue, Cheyenne.

ATTACK ON ARMY AVIATION CORPS.

Charges made by Senator J. T. Robinson, of Kansas, as to the inefficiency of the Army Aviation Service, have been instrumental in causing the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to report favorably, on Feb. 21, Senator Robinson's joint resolution of Jan. 5, creating a joint commission of two Senators and three Representatives, to be members of the Military Committees, to be known as the Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate the Aviation Service of the United States Army. In reporting the resolution, S.J. Res. 65, the Senate Military Committee amended it by giving the commission power to administer oaths and adding an appropriation of \$10,000, or so much as necessary, to carry on its investigations.

This has started a good deal of discussion in Army circles, coming as it does on the heels of the court-martial of Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, J.A.G. Dept., stationed at San Francisco, who was charged with having incited young officers of the Aviation Section to bring charges against Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, in charge of the aviation station at San Diego, Cal. The general opinion is that there will be a thorough examination of the conduct of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and it is possible that more courts-martial may follow.

Senator Robinson charges that while the House Military Affairs Committee was informed officially that there are now forty-six officers qualified as flyers and attached to the Aviation Section, he believes that investigation will prove there are not more than twenty-four. He furnished the Senate Committee on Military Affairs with photographic copies of correspondence between Captain Cowan and Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, head of the Aviation Section, which he claimed bore out his charges "that its true condition had been deliberately withheld from those high in authority in the War Department, and that misrepresentations as to the progress being made by the aviators are deliberately and repeatedly made to the Department."

On Feb. 18, Senator Robinson filed his first statement with the Committee on Military Affairs. In this he made the following quotations from letters:

Under date of April 10, 1914, Captain Cowan to Colonel Reber:

"Frankly, I don't want to put down in black and white, over my signature, my opinion about the way the Signal Service has handled this work. * * * I wrote the Signal Office in March, 1913, that if our Aviation Service ever came under investigation by anyone outside of our own corps it would be impossible to explain the rotten way in which the work has been handled. When I think of all the mistakes that have been made while I have had charge of this end of the work it just makes me sick. * * * If I had known as much about this work six months ago as I know now, I am convinced that I could have saved this whole unfortunate situation, etc. * * * I don't know very much about how this work should be done, etc."

July 21, 1914, Colonel Reber to Captain Cowan:

"We have until the 18th of September to qualify these men and get them in without having them detailed as students. All you have to do is to sit tight and draw your pay." On the same day he also said: "I am going to push the question of getting students now as hard as I can. I will ask the Quartermaster's Corps to give you two Jeffrey four-wheel trucks to play with."

Senator Robinson's statement continues: "A deliberate purpose to deceive Congress by securing appropriations with the intention to divert them, is disclosed in the letter from Colonel Reber to Captain Cowan of Dec. 15, 1914, in which, after saying that the Judge Advocate General had held that automobiles and motor trucks could not be purchased under existing appropriations, he said:

"However, this year's appropriation bill will contain a simple little clause, namely, for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of airships and other aerial machines and accessories necessary in the Aviation Section. The word 'accessories' will be like charity, and cover a multitude of sins; or, in other words, if we get these words in we can use our money as we need it, and be dependent upon nobody."

"As further disclosing the contemptible deceit which Colonel Reber prompted Captain Cowan to practice, I refer to his letter of March 23, 1915, just prior to the occasion when a large number of Congressmen, including myself, visited the Aviation Section near San Diego. He said:

"It is a good thing for the Aviation Section for you to put on your company manners, and show off when Members of Congress turn up. You can give them rides, get them interested as much as you can, but positively decline to give their wives, sweethearts, or others joy rides in the air, stating that you did this once and the War Department howled for your head, which although not a fact, will sound terrifying to the applicant."

"It may be interesting, as well as amusing, for you to be informed that the Captain pursued the above in-

structions to the letter. In a letter of Sept. 10, 1914, from Captain Cowan to Captain Clark, after informing Captain Clark that he should apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, as a junior military aviator, Captain Cowan said:

"It will be understood that you will not be required to fly in time of peace, although nothing need be said about this in the official communication."

"As conclusive evidence that Colonel Reber prompted Captain Cowan to make false reports concerning the true condition of the Aviation Service, I quote from his letter of Feb. 25, 1915, as follows:

"He (the Chief, General Scriven) will probably ask you for the personnel of the 1st Aero Squadron, and I suggest that you have prepared a list showing the officers, who shall, I say theoretically, belong to the same. If you find it necessary to fill up by putting in the names of some of the aviation students, put them in and give him a list."

"In his letter of May 19, 1915, Colonel Reber cunningly suggests to Captain Cowan to make a false report, informing him that the answer which he has theretofore made to certain inquiries is not the correct one at all, and that he would find his answer to the charges given in his (Colonel Reber's) indorsement on the letter of General Murray, copy of which was enclosed. He also said:

"Sit tight and say nothing to nobody until the inspector turns up, and then answer his questions along the line indicated in my indorsement."

"I have also photographic copies of a large number of letters passing between Colonel Reber and Captain Cowan, showing favoritism to certain officers in the Aviation Service, and a purpose to demote others. I quote from his letters as follows: May 10, 1915, Colonel Reber to Captain Cowan:

"I want your recommendation as to what shall be done with Dodd and Taliaferro after the inspector gets through with the case, as I am free to confess that people who have acted as they have have lost their usefulness under me."

Dec. 15, 1914, Colonel Reber wrote Captain Cowan:

"I quite agree with your position with respect to Goodier. As I wrote you, I had a hint sent out to the Letterman Hospital to have him thoroughly overhauled, and expect a recommendation from the doctors out there looking to his relief."

May 18, 1915, Colonel Reber wrote Captain Cowan:

"Push the instruction of your student officers as much as possible, as you are very liable to lose three junior military aviators in the near future."

May 14, 1915, Colonel Reber wrote Captain Cowan:

"Set your mind at rest, keep perfectly quiet, say nothing to nobody about it, and let me handle the matter to my own satisfaction. I think I am going to get one or two scalps before I get through."

"That the equipment of the Aviation Service at San Diego is defective can be established beyond any doubt. Colonel Reber has instructed Captain Cowan to keep this secret. This appears from his letter of June 21, 1915, in which Colonel Reber said to Captain Cowan:

"I note in the weekly letter that a reference is made to the condition of the machines and motors. This information should not be made public."

"I believe it can be easily demonstrated that there is no sincere effort upon the part of Colonel Reber to improve the Service, and that aviation in the United States Army is contemptibly inefficient, and its true condition deliberately withheld from those high in authority in the War Department, and that misrepresentations as to the progress being made by the aviators are deliberately and repeatedly made to the Department. All of these circumstances, in my judgment, make imperative a Congressional investigation. If the committee decides to make the investigation I will take the liberty of furnishing the evidence to further establish the statements now made."

On Feb. 21 Senator Robinson made a second statement, as follows:

"The inefficiency and unsatisfactory results of the present management of the Aviation Section is disclosed by the fact that during eight years, or about that, in which the Signal Corps has had control of aviation only about twenty-four qualified flyers with the military rating have been produced. While the statement was made before the House Committee on Military Affairs that there are now forty-six officers who are qualified as flyers and who are attached to the Aviation Section, I believe that an investigation will disclose that there are only about twenty-four."

"Very few of the so-called qualified fliers have ever done military work, or even seen from an aeroplane a field gun fired. Only one or two have maneuvered an aeroplane with bombs attached to it for use. The service has no bombs, no bomb-sighting device, no method of mounting a gun on an aeroplane, nor has a gun ever been fired from an aeroplane. We have no armored aeroplanes, and the machines on hand are not efficient enough for military flying."

"During the eight years above referred to, which have netted only about twenty-four qualified fliers, there have occurred seventeen deaths in connection with military aviation, fifteen officers having been killed. The other two cases embrace the death of one soldier and one civilian. Thus approximately sixty-five per cent. as many officers have been killed as there are now officer pilots on aviation duty."

"Of the above mentioned fifteen officers who have been killed, eight of them have died in flights at the North Island Station near San Diego, as follows:

"Lieut. Rex Chandler, April 8, 1913; Lieut. J. D. Park, May 9, 1913; Lieut. Moss Love, Sept. 4, 1913; Lieut. H. M. Kelly and Lieut. E. L. Ellington, Nov. 24, 1913; Lieut. H. B. Post, Feb. 9, 1914; Lieut. J. Gerstner, Dec. 21, 1914; and Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, Oct. 11, 1915."

"Kelly and Ellington were drowned. Their aeroplane became unmanageable at a height of 900 feet and fell into San Diego Bay. Gerstner was drowned when he attempted to swim ashore when the aeroplane in which he was riding capsized during a violent windstorm. It is claimed that Taliaferro became unconscious while in mid-air."

"Six of these aviators were killed within ten months, and it is believed that an investigation will disclose that their deaths were due to the fact that they were required to attempt flights in antiquated biplanes, known to be defective and dangerous. Following the death of Lieutenant Post four of these machines were burned. It is believed that an investigation will disclose that other injuries were due to the use of unsafe machines and that where warnings had been given that the machines were unsafe, officers who were required to fly in them were in some instances injured and in others killed."

"It is a well known fact that a short time before Lincoln Beachey was killed he visited this station, and pronounced it outrageously defective in equipment and management and that he communicated his opinion in

a bitter protest which came to the knowledge of the War Department.

"The 1st Company, 2d Aero Squadron, now in the Philippines, prior to Feb. 1, 1916, had no aeroplanes. I am informed that four have been ordered, and that two have been or will soon be shipped. This 1st Company, 2d Squadron, in the Philippines, consists of six officer pilots. There are no other field organization. There are two officer pilots instructing students at the aviation school, and two are studying aeronautics in Boston.

"The dangers connected with aviation at this stage of its development, when surrounded by every safeguard which mechanical skill and scientific knowledge and due precaution can secure, are so great that only the ambitious and daring are prompted to undertake to master it. I will not use words to characterize a system such as that prevailing in our service, where incompetence and indifference have added to the dangers inherent in aviation through an unskillful, unscientific, negligent and corrupt control."

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company the following directors were elected:

Col. John J. Byrne, 9th C.D.C., N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. C. S. Radford, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N.; Comdr. Frank B. Upman, U.S.N.; Major Alvin W. Williams, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A.; Capt. R. C. Marshall, U.S.A.; Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired; Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., retired; Paymr. C. R. O'Leary, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. N. Sawyer, U.S.A.; Mr. J. Beaumont Spender, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.; Mr. H. H. Benedict, assistant general freight agent, N.Y.N.H. and Hartford Railroad Company.

On Feb. 17 the new board of directors held their first meeting and unanimously elected Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, U.S.A., president, and Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired, vice president. The following were appointed members of the executive committee: Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, U.S.A.; Comdr. Frank B. Upman, U.S.N.; Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired. The meeting developed a unity of purpose that argues well for the future of the company.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Two great facts stand out prominently. In France the German attacks increase in power and extent. Fresh offensives have enlarged the area of the attacks both north and south. The British have lost ground above Ypres and the French have been compelled to give way near Verdun. The Germans continue to hold almost all they have gained and are still capable of developing new and effective attacks. The other salient fact is that the Russians are overrunning Armenia, where the fall of Erzeroum seems to have paralyzed the Turkish defense. Various cities south of Erzeroum are being captured, and the important Black Sea port of Trebizon is apparently about to be taken.

The great Russian success at Erzeroum, in Asia Minor, naturally aroused much enthusiasm in Russia and among the Allies. The reports have been conflicting, but it seems certain that the Turks lost not less than 40,000 men and over a thousand guns. Large reinforcements which were intended to help hold Erzeroum were many days' march away when it fell, with the exception of one division, which, unaware of the surrender, marched on until surrounded by an overwhelming force of Russians. The victorious Russian armies advanced over three routes. One column on the northern flank advanced by way of Olti. A second force took the shorter route from Kars via Sari Kamish, while a third column came up on the southeastern flank by way of Melazghert and Khynyskala. The city of Mush, eighty-three miles south of Erzeroum, has been captured by assault, and the Russians will undoubtedly pursue the retreating Turks into Diabekir, an important city only fifty miles north of the railway to Bagdad.

In Egypt the Senussi rebel tribesmen are said to be approaching the Nile valley from the west after capturing the towns of Siva, Soltum and Said Berad. There have been assertions that Mohammedan Hindu troops revolted and killed a number of English officers, afterward fighting for some hours the Australian regiments brought up to subdue them. This news, published with much detail, has been denied by the British Embassy at Washington.

In Mesopotamia the British campaign continues to meet defeat. In the Felahie sector an attempt to reach the right bank of the Tigris was repulsed by the Turks after three hours' hard fighting. There has been no further news of the British force said to have suffered a disastrous defeat a week ago with the loss of 2,000 men west of Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Fresh reinforcements are being sent up the Tigris to General Aylmer, who has made no recent progress toward the relief of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara. In Persia a Russian force was defeated near Khengavar, and after heavy losses is being pursued by the Persians.

In East Africa the British report making a reconnaissance in force against Salata Hill, which was found to be strongly held by the Germans. The casualties in the British force numbered 172. The Kamerun has been entirely occupied by the French and the British with exception of the isolated German post at Mora Hill. Most of the German forces escaped into Spanish territory, where they are interned.

The Allies have now conquered 730,000 square miles of German territory in Africa, according to a recent announcement in the British House of Commons. If these figures are correct they indicate that the English must already have taken a considerable part of German East Africa in addition to the captured colonies on the west and south.

English coast towns have been raided by a small group of seaplanes, which dropped bombs upon Lowestoft and Walmer, killing several persons and causing considerable property damage. It has been suggested that possibly these seaplanes may have a submarine base.

Further evidence that German sea raiders are abroad was furnished by the arrival at the Canary Islands of the British steamer Westburn in charge of a prize crew and carrying 206 survivors of half a dozen ships sunk at sea. Having landed the passengers, the prize crew took the Westburn out of port, scuttled and sunk her. The port authorities of Lisbon, Portugal, have seized

thirty-six interned German and Austrian merchant ships, which it was feared would make a dash for the open sea.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In Belgium a destructive French artillery fire has been directed upon German works in the direction of Steenstraete and in front of Boesinghe. The coast region has been exceptionally quiet except for air raids.

In the Ypres sector the Germans still hold the ground gained a week ago south of Hooge, between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Comines railway. Attempts to recapture this position were repulsed with severe losses. North of Ypres the British have just lost a position 350 meters long at a point southeast of Boesinghe. Repeated counter-attacks with hand grenades failed to regain the lost ground, which is about three miles due north of Ypres. Ypres is now threatened both north and south more seriously than at any time since last April. Two miles north of Boesinghe after heavy bombardment the German infantry attempted to cross the Yser Canal at Steenstraete. After reaching the French first line trenches they were driven back.

In Artois a German mine was exploded near the road to Lille and the crater was won by the French. British reports tell of German mine explosions near Fosse 8 and south of Loos, where they prevented the enemy from advancing. British batteries shelled enemy trenches near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, two miles northwest of Hulluch, and at another point east of Armentieres. Northwest of Hill 140, between Vimy and Souchez, the explosion of several French mines damaged enemy earthworks. Close to the northeast front of Souchez the Germans made an important gain in Givenchy Woods, where on a front of 875 yards they not only won the front line trenches, but also penetrated to the communicating trenches in some places. The prisoners numbered eleven officers and 348 men, and the attack seems to have been made by seven battalions, whose losses must have been heavy.

Between Arras and Albert the Germans raided a British trench at Gommecourt, taking some prisoners and killing a few men.

South of the Somme fresh French troops tried in vain to recover the line south of Frise after a bombardment in which both French and British batteries co-operated. It is apparent that the British right and the French left join hands close to the Somme between Cappy and Frise.

In Champagne German works west of Navarin have been heavily bombarded. Northwest of Tahure a French hand grenade attack failed.

In the Verdun sector the army of the Crown Prince after a long interval renewed the attack at Brabant-sur-Meuse, eight miles north of Verdun, where a German attack won a footing in the French trenches. This battle developed into an important attack along a front of fully six miles between Consenvoye and Azannes, where the French positions were penetrated to a depth of two miles in the direction of Verdun. More than 3,000 prisoners were taken, with great quantities of material. The French report that they have abandoned the village of Haumont, which is less than seven miles north of Fort de Belleville, one of the northern defenses of Verdun, and about five miles from the redoubts near Dauaumont. In connection with this severe battle the artillery of both sides has been extremely active on a front of twenty-five miles between Malancourt and Etain, where the bombardment with shells of heavy caliber has been incessant. The German infantry attacks are being made by troops of seven different army corps in the region between Brabant-sur-Meuse and Ornes.

In Alsace the Germans have held the captured trenches at Ober Sept, where upon clearing out the ruined works eight more French mine throwers were found. After a strong artillery preparation a German attack gained a footing in French trenches north of Largitson, but soon yielded to a violent counter-attack. Southwest of Altkirch, in Carspach Wood, a German attack along a front of 700 meters penetrated French positions to a depth of 400 meters. About eighty prisoners were taken, but in strong counter-attacks the French report they have regained part of this position.

In aerial fighting an event of much interest was the destruction of a great modern type Zeppelin, the LZ-77, which fell a victim to an explosive shell from a French anti-aircraft gun near Revigny, northwest of Bar-le-Duc. A French artillery officer listening in the first line trenches in the Argonne heard and reported by phone the drumming of engines, although unable to see the aircraft passing overhead. Warned by corps headquarters near St. Menhould, all of the batteries in the district were instantly on the alert. A battery of seventy-fives sighted the raider and opened fire at a range of about two miles with 5,000 feet elevation. Although they failed to score a hit they signalled the correct position to the searchlight operators, and from that moment the Zeppelin was unable to escape from the circle of white light. Five motor cars armed with naval anti-aircraft swivel guns rushed along the roads firing small shells which explode on contact with the aluminum covering of the Zeppelins. Three shells hit the airship, which fell to earth a flaming wreck with from thirty to thirty-five burned bodies of the crew.

German airships bombarded Poperinghe, in Belgium, and Dunkirk, on the coast, as well as Fismes, Bar-le-Duc and Revigny, in the interior of France. Projectiles were dropped by German aeroplanes upon Lunéville, Dombasle and Nancy. An English biplane carrying two guns was shot down in an air fight east of Peronne and the occupants were killed.

British aeroplanes made a successful attack upon an aerodrome at Cambrai, where bombs dropped on the shed exploded inside. A German depot at Don, twelve miles southwest of Lille, was bombed by twenty-six British airships. Twenty-eight French aircraft raided a German arms factory at Pagny, and seventeen machines dropped bombs on Mulhausen. A French squadron attacked fifteen German aeroplanes near Revigny and beat down one of the enemy. Seven French machines fought four German aeroplanes near Vigneulles-les-Hattonchateau, driving two to earth. Near Epinal French artillery brought down a German Albatross, and near Altkirch a Fokker was shot down in a duel with a French aeroplane.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the region of Riga there have been heavy artillery engagements before Ikskull.

Russian positions along the Dvina River between Jacobstadt and Dvinsk have been heavily bombarded at Nitzhal and Lavrenskaya. In the Jacobstadt region clouds of asphyxiating gases were sent over the Russian trenches.

In the Dvinsk sector the Germans have repeated their efforts to recapture the village of Garbunooke, but again they failed. Near Lake Sventen two German blockhouses were destroyed by Russian artillery fire, and near Dvinsk the German artillery has recently developed a violent bombardment. At Illoukst five German blockhouses were shattered by Russian mines and there was a

desperate battle for the two most advanced craters, which were finally occupied by the Russians. In this battle the Germans have been using aerial torpedoes of large caliber.

On the Strypa River sector several small Russian attacks have made no progress, and similar attacks on Kormin, south of Berestiany, failed.

In Galicia the Russians repulsed an attack upon their trenches at the village of Michaltsche, north of Uscieczko.

In the Czernowitz region (Bukowina) Russian heavy artillery destroyed an enemy battery.

There have been frequent raids by both Zeppelins and aeroplanes above the sectors of Dvinsk and the Dvina. Bombs have been dropped on Riga, Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt. In Galicia Russian airmen bombed the positions about Buczac. A German captive balloon was brought down by heavy artillery fire near Yezerno, northwest of Tarnopol.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

On page 822 will be found an interesting review of the Italian campaign against Austro-Hungary, by Capt. Ettore Bravetta, of the Italian navy.

In the region of the Upper Isonzo an Austrian report tells of the repulse of numerous Italian attacks upon their lines in the Ronbon district, where the ground is said to be covered with Italian dead. An attack upon the Italian positions by the 27th Austrian Landwehr was repulsed and the commanding officer captured. After a long interval Malborgeth has again been bombarded by the Italian batteries.

On the Middle Isonzo Italian artillery has continued to shell enemy positions about Tolmino and Gorizia. At Oslavia after a violent duel an Austrian battery was silenced, a feat which was repeated at Savogna, a river town southwest of Gorizia. Further north there has been hard fighting in the Monte Nero zone, where after intense artillery and bomb preparation the Austrian infantry penetrated some of the Italian positions at Mirzli. The trenches were later regained by a vigorous counter-attack.

On the Lower Isonzo mine throwing and hand grenade battles are reported in the Doberdo sector. An Italian attack upon Monte San Michele failed, but an enterprising combat patrol captured a quantity of abandoned rifles at a point on the Carso front. East of Vermegliano an Austrian trench was rushed by a small detachment, which inflicted some losses.

In Guidicaria the Austro-Hungarian position at Carriola, near Lardaro, has been heavily shelled by mortars. Italian artillery has again been active in the Upper Cordevale, Poite and Viadende valleys.

In the Sugana valley the Italian reports tell of an advance in the mountain zone of Colla, between the torrents of Larganze and Cegnio. They have occupied Konecno, on the Levico-Borgo road, just east of the Larganze. The position won on Colla appears to be dominated by the Austrian artillery on Fravort Mountain, on the west side of the Larganze. Fravort is considerably higher than Colla.

Italian aviators dropped bombs on Nabresina, a short distance north of Trieste. Austrian air raids over the province of Brescia and toward Milan caused a number of casualties, but the damage to property was slight. Another air squadron attacked the aerodrome and docks of Desenzano, at the southern end of Lake Garda.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

On the Saloniki front the extension of the French lines in the Vardar River region has now included all of the bridges over the Vardar in the neighborhood of the frontier. The Allies continue to dislodge Greek garrisons and guards and replace them with French or British troops throughout the region between the Gulf of Saloniki and the Serb-Greek frontier.

In Albania Austro-Hungarian troops reinforced by Albanians have occupied Kavala, eight miles southeast of Durazzo, on the only practicable road toward the south. Meanwhile another force coming from the north has captured an Italian position near Bazar-Sjak, a little over six miles northeast of Durazzo. If there is a strong Italian force at Durazzo, as has been asserted, it apparently intends to confine its efforts to a close defense of the port, where naval co-operation can be relied upon. Probably the bulk of the Italian Adriatic expedition is sixty miles south of Durazzo at Avlona, where there is an excellent naval position, but very poor opportunity to develop a military campaign toward the interior.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

That the British navy has been hampered in its work of blockading Germany and that the government has neglected to use it should the tremendous force represented by the fleet is the opinion of Lord Charles Beresford in a public letter. He concludes his communication by saying: "The action of the navy appears to be controlled by three different departments—the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade and the Admiralty. Executive orders are given to the fleet contrary to directions conveyed in Orders in Council. When is this foolery going to stop, and the navy be allowed to put a paralyzing grip on Germany? If the government wish to end the war firm measures must be taken. Orders should be given to the fleet immediately to exercise to the full its legal and legitimate use of sea power, the only measure for bringing the war to an end, and the best assistance we can offer to our allies. Why should not the four navies of the Allies have a broad strategic plan of blockade and put it into action at once? The people have a right to demand that our rulers shall use the means they possess of beating the enemy. The peril to Europe is deadly. We cannot afford to throw away the powerful advantage we hold. Ship after ship has been captured by the fleet, brought in for adjudication by the prize court, and released by order of the Foreign Office without coming before the prize court at all. Can anything be more heartbreaking for officers and men of the fleet than to feel that their power is crippled at such a time, knowing that if left to them the end of the war would soon be in sight?"

The attempted escape of two interned German steamers from South American ports brought before the U.S. Navy Department the question of increasing the warship patrol at Hampton Roads to prevent any attempt at escape by the two German cruisers interned there and the German prize Appam. Only one American warship, the Vermont, is on hand to guard the three German vessels, and it is said to be likely that an additional vessel may be ordered to duty with the Vermont.

The German Admiralty on Feb. 19 reiterated its statement that two British warships were sunk by German torpedo craft on the night of Feb. 10-11. The new statement says it has been proved by the observations made by German sea forces, to which no exception can be taken, that besides the Arabia a second ship also was destroyed. The British Admiralty has declared that

the cruisers mentioned by the Germans in this connection as having been met on the Dogger Bank on the night of Feb. 10-11 were four mine sweeping vessels, three of which returned safely.

Accompanied by two special deputies and James M. Bulwar, an attorney of New York, Deputy United States Marshal West boarded the captured British liner Appam, now held as a prize by Lieutenant Berg, of the German navy, in Hampton Roads, Va., on Feb. 19, and tacked a notice of libel to her mast. The proceedings were brought by the African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Liverpool, owners of the vessel before she was captured by a German sea raider on Jan. 15 off the Canary Islands.

The American steamship China, which left Shanghai Feb. 18 for San Francisco, was held up on the high seas by a British auxiliary cruiser and thirty-eight Germans were taken off. Her captain entered protest with the American Consul.

German newspapers print despatches from Italy stating that a Japanese fleet has arrived safely in the Mediterranean with a great number of aircraft. On Jan. 3 announcement was made at Tokio by the Jiji Shimpo that a squadron of Japanese warships was to be despatched to the Suez Canal, presumably to protect Japanese shipping. The armored cruisers Kasuga, Tokiwa and Chitose were mentioned as having been assigned to this service.

The mysterious German raider Moewe or Ponga, which is still at large, is keeping up her work of sinking and capturing the enemy's merchant steamers. The British steamship Westburn put in to Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Feb. 23, flying the German flag and in command of a German prize crew, believed to belong to the Moewe, with 206 prisoners, taken from other British vessels. The Westburn left Liverpool on Jan. 21 for Buenos Aires. The prisoners came from the British ships Flamenco, Horace, Clan MacTavish, Cambridge and Edinburgh and the Belgian ship Luxembourg. The German prize crew after landing the prisoners at Santa Cruz took the Westburn, to sea and sank her just inside the three-mile limit. They returned to Santa Cruz, where they probably will be interned. No treaty such as that existing between Prussia and the United States, by which the Germans claim the right to hold the British liner Appam, taken into Norfolk by a German prize crew, is in effect between Spain and Germany. Spain, therefore, had no choice but to turn the Westburn back to her British owners if she was interned.

Admiral Von Pohl, of the German navy, whose retirement on account of ill health from the post of commander of the German battle fleet, was announced Feb. 22, died in Berlin Feb. 24. He was born at Breslau on Aug. 25, 1855. He received a commission as lieutenant at the age of twenty-one. He was made full admiral on Jan. 27, 1913. He saw active service in command of the cruiser Hansa at the bombardment of the Taku forts, China, in 1900.

Carrying out an official decree, Captain Rego, commander of the Portuguese naval division, on Feb. 23 seized thirty-six German and Austrian steamers, some of them large vessels, lying in the Tagus River. Captain Rego aboard a gunboat and under the guns of two Portuguese warships visited each Austro-German vessel, gave the crews three hours in which to disembark, and after they had left hoisted the Portuguese colors. As the German and Austrian sailors were being rowed ashore the Portuguese warships boomed a salute of twenty-one guns. It appears that the seizure was under a law passed by Parliament on Feb. 7. The Premier affirms that the seizure is not an act of war, but simply a measure in the public interest.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following were the winners in the Army and Navy championship wrestling contest of Narragansett Bay at the Newport Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. on Feb. 12, 1916: 135-pound class, Johnson, Training Station; 145-pound class, Mackley, Fort Adams; 158-pound class, Desaulniers, Fort Adams; 175-pound class, Kruk, Fort Adams; and 175-pound and over class, Crouse, Training Station.

The list of destroyers designated to participate in Mardi Gras celebrations has been revised as follows: Flusser and Monaghan to New Orleans; Terry to Mobile, and Walke to Apalachicola.

The Argentine Republic on Feb. 22 notified the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, of Quincy, Mass., of its acceptance of the superdreadnaughts Rivadavia and Moreno, which were built in this country. It was stated that both warships had fulfilled satisfactorily the year of active service required by contract.

The flag of the commander of the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Birmingham to the Melville.

The destroyer Lawrence, now at the Mare Island Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Puget Sound for temporary duty at the Pacific Coast Torpedo Station.

There will be government transportation available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo and Haytian waters about March 1.

The Navy Department has been advised by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet of the death Sunday night of Edgar McNulty Robey, fireman, fire class, as the result of injuries received on board the U.S.S. Delaware Saturday night in an explosion of evaporator shells. No additional information has been received at this time. Robey gave as his next of kin Thomas E. Robey, Jamesville, Onondaga county, N.Y.

The new U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer Tucker, in charge of a builder's crew, made practice runs outside the harbor of Boston, Feb. 20, in preparation for her official trials shortly to be made at Rockland, Me.

The standardization trials of the new United States battleship Pennsylvania over the Rockland, Me., course which began on Feb. 24, had to be abandoned because of a snowstorm which obscured the range marks. Twelve runs had been made, three each at eight, ten, fifteen and seventeen knots speed, before the snowstorm ended the trial. The nineteen and twenty-one knot and high speed runs were to be made Feb. 25, weather permitting, after which trials at sea are to be made. Her two days builders' trial was completed off the Virginia coast on Feb. 19, and was said to have been highly successful.

In order to combat the German squadron of four armed steamers which held control of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, until two months ago, the British authorities sent out from England a number of steamers of superior armament, which were taken to pieces, transported overland and launched on the lake, with the result that the Germans were soon chased into their port of Ujiji, on the eastern shore.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 19, 1916.

Rear Admiral W. H. Whitney, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Whitney and their daughter, now residing in Berkeley, have been guests at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., retired, spending the winter in California, found in Councilman Otto M. Schmidt, of this city, a school-day chum of the days when they two resided in St. Louis.

Colonel Penrose, 24th Inf., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, has been a recent visitor at the Signal Corps aviation camp on North Island.

At the exposition this afternoon a reception was tendered by the women's board, of which Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., retired, is president. The guests of honor were Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam. A number of the officers in port, accompanied by their ladies, were also in attendance.

John R. Mernin, a soldier at the Cavalry camp in the exposition park, died recently as the result of injuries sustained when he was thrown from his horse. His remains were forwarded to relatives in Springfield, Ill. Sergt. John A. Dunn, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, recently sustained a fatal wound while instructing recruits in the use of the Army rifle on a target range. His mother and brothers survive in St. Louis, which was his former home.

Floyd Smith, chief pilot of the Martin Aeroplane Co., has achieved three new records in flights from North Island within thirty days, the first being his ascent to a height of 12,363 feet with one passenger, the second a flight of 9,554 feet with two passengers, and the third a flight of 9,603 feet with three passengers. All his records have been pronounced official.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Feb. 17, 1916.

Captain Taylor went on a twelve days' leave to Los Angeles. Lieut. and Mrs. Drake's guests for dinner recently have been Major and Mrs. Hagood, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Herdner, Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Currier.

The 30th Company and 160th Company, C.A.C., who have been stationed here for exposition year, have been relieved of their duty at Fort Rosecrans and are to return to their permanent stations at Fort Worden, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore. The 160th Company, in command of Lieut. Paul Ferron, left on the Yale Feb. 14, Captain Palmer being detailed as medical officer. The 30th Company, in command of Lieut. Parrish Currier, left on the Governor Feb. 17. The 13th band, C.A.C., which has been stationed at the exposition grounds exposition year, sailed on the Yale Feb. 4 for permanent station at Honolulu. The band will be greatly missed at the fort.

A pretty afternoon reception was given on Feb. 1 by Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, to Mrs. Uriel Sebree, president of the official woman's board of the 1916 exposition, to the members of the board and their husbands and directors of the exposition and their wives and to President and Mrs. G. A. Davidson, of the exposition. There was dancing on the quarterdeck from the time the ship's launches began to arrive with the guests till seven o'clock. The deck was enclosed and beautifully decorated. During the afternoon the U.S.S. San Diego, Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow's flagship, steamed into the harbor and anchored near the South Dakota. Those who attended from here were Major Hagood, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton, Captain Palmer, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. David Hunter and Mrs. Acher.

Mrs. Hagood gave a pretty bridge Feb. 4 for Mesdames Kay, Page, Drake, Brereton, Kay, Penrose, Hunter, Carrington, Harrison, Osborn and Acher and Miss Townsend. The prizes were won by Mrs. Penrose, Mrs. Kay and Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Palmer has returned from Honolulu and is visiting in San Francisco. General Sibert, district commander, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Hagood while on an inspection trip on the post. Major L. R. Burgess, C.A.C., who accompanied the General, was the guest of Captain Taylor on the 14th and 15th.

Mrs. C. P. Carrington, wife of Dr. Carrington, Public Health Service of San Diego, gave a charming bridge on Feb. 10. The prizes went to Mesdames Frissell, Moorehead and Hagood. Major G. B. Pillsbury, Engineers, arrived Feb. 17 to inspect the work on the new mortars and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Acher for a few days.

Mrs. Stafford, wife of Major Stafford, U.S.A., retired, gave a bridge Feb. 10. Mesdames Prentice, Page, Pardee, Penrose, Richards, Hunter, Buel, Mason and others played. Captain Page, who was ordered up to the General Hospital for treatment Christmas Day, is still there. Lieutenant Heidner, assigned to the 160th Company, C.A.C., has been attached to the 28th Company, C.A.C.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1916.

Major F. A. Dale left Wednesday on leave to visit his mother in Bellefonte, Pa., prior to his departure for the Philippines. He will return to the post about Feb. 22. We experienced another severe wind storm on Monday, which damaged the slate roofs of several of the officers' quarters, the quarters occupied by Lieutenant French being the most seriously damaged.

Capt. Hamilton A. Smith left Wednesday for Madison Barracks for examination for his majority. On Friday he went to Washington to arrange for Major Normoyle's funeral there. Mesdames Welty and Bortz saw the matinée performance of "The Spring Maid" at the Richardson on Wednesday. In the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Walling, Lieutenant Eberts and mother and Lieutenant James attended.

The garrison was greatly shocked by the sad and sudden death of our commanding officer, Major James E. Normoyle, about 10:30 Thursday night, the cause of his death being septicemia. He was ill but a few days and on Thursday afternoon became worse. Major Normoyle has been in command of the post since March 5 last and in that time became endeared to all who knew him. His remains were taken to Washington Saturday night for interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., left Friday for Pensacola, Fla., where his marriage with Miss Renshaw will take place on Feb. 16. He was joined in Washington, D.C., by Lieut. J. Monroe Murphy, of our garrison, who will act as best man. Lieutenant Colonel Penn, Major Erwin, Captains Hartmann, Hughes and Bolles and Lieutenants Coker and Moss, all of Madison Barracks, and Capt. J. K. Parsons of Rochester, N.Y., were here Saturday to attend the funeral services of Major Normoyle.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

Mr. Richmond P. Hobson, formerly of the Navy, was a guest in Oswego on Monday. He spoke at the New York Central Railroad shops during the noon hour, being introduced to his audience by Lieut. Jason M. Walling. Later he and Lieutenant Walling attended a luncheon given at the Pontiac in his honor. During the afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Walling held an informal reception for Mr. Hobson. Their guests were all the officers and ladies of the garrison. Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and Welty and Mrs. Bortz, and Lieutenants James and Dillman attended the performance of "Princess Pat" at the Richardson Theater Monday evening. Mrs. Normoyle, Miss Margaret Normoyle and Lieut. E. C. Ecker, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Normoyle's brother, returned Wednesday from Washington, D.C.

Lieutenants Eberts, James and Dillman attended the Wednesday night dance at the Pontiac last week. Among those attending a supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ames in Oswego Thursday were Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and French and Lieutenants James and Eberts. Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Welty, of Greensburg, Pa., are guests at the home of their son, Lieut. M. D. Welty.

Capt. Hamilton A. Smith returned to the post from Washington, D.C., on Saturday. He stopped off to visit friends in New York city and Governors Island en route. Lieut. J. M. Murphy returned from leave yesterday. He has been in Pensacola, D.C.

cola, Fla., where he was best man at the wedding of Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., and Miss Renshaw, which took place on Feb. 16.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 21, 1916.

Med. Insp. George H. Barber, U.S.N., commanding officer of the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., was the guest of Surg. and Mrs. O. C. Grieve for a few days last week. Ensign Zeno W. Wicks has received orders to report aboard the U.S.S. Sacramento for duty, which is now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He will not leave the station, however, until Feb. 28, when he will be relieved by Ensign Raymond Asserson, who comes here from the Sacramento. Ensign Asserson is of the class of 1913, and has lately done duty in the Mexican waters.

Lieut. (J.G.) Allan G. Olson, who has been head of the Department of Education at this station, left last Friday, with his family, to take up his residence in St. Louis, Mo. He will be in charge of the Navy recruiting station at that city and inspector of the Naval Militia of the neighboring districts. Ensign Zeno W. Wicks, who is acting head of the Department of Education, will be relieved next Monday by Lieutenant (J.G.) Peterson, who will come here directly from the St. Louis naval recruiting station.

P.A. Paymr. William Gower's offices in the Supply Building have been moved to the Administration Building, which is by far more commodious. It is regretted that Pay Clerk Peoples has been sick for the past few days. His illness is not serious and it is hoped that within a few days he will again be back to duty.

The February issue of the Great Lakes Recruit has just been delivered. This number is unusually large and contains eleven half-tones of station views. The articles are mostly of a professional interest and show much care in their preparation. The circulation of this magazine is increasing and it has been commented upon as an excellent publication. Its main purpose is to inform the parents and friends of the apprentice seamen of what they are doing and to give them a clear idea of the work of the station.

In addition to other duties, the ensigns on instruction duty at the station have been detailed as inspecting officers. All barracks of the main and detention groups will be thoroughly inspected at different times during the day and night to see that all regulations in regard to windows being kept open and other sanitary features are strictly complied with in every way. Asst. Surg. N. R. Sullivan, U.S.N., has been ordered to the Naval Hospital of this station for special duty.

Lieut. Henry Vanderwerf, of the Michigan Naval Militia, Grand Rapids, Mich., spent a day last week on the station to inspect the buildings and grounds and to learn about the physical training of the recruits. He has lately returned from a ten days' cruise on the U.S.S. New York, where he had practical instruction in navigation and the duties of the executive officer. He was highly pleased at the efficient condition of the station and expressed a wish to stop here on the next lake cruise of the Michigan Naval Militia.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 16, 1916.

In order to provide further work, so that the furloughed mechanics may be called back, the Navy Department has ordered much manufacturing at this yard such as electrical fittings, hammocks, bags, cooperage and boat building. With the arrival of the U.S.S. Washington on Feb. 19 more mechanics will be required, as the cruiser is badly in need of repairs from her long stay in Haytian waters. At least six months' work will be required on the Washington.

Lieut. E. H. Morse, U.S.M.C., has passed for promotion. Chaplain Evan Scott, U.S.N., delivered an address at the memorial services in commemoration of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor, held by Camp Winfield Scott Schley, Spanish War Veterans, Portsmouth, Sunday evening. Capt. William Winder, U.S.N., who has been in the naval hospital for several months, has so far recovered as to return to his rooms at the Rockingham Hotel in Portsmouth. Lieut. Otto Dowling, U.S.N., engineer officer in the industrial department, is receiving congratulations on his promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander.

Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager, is to speak at the next meeting of the Navy Yard Improvement Association in Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cockey, U.S.N., commanding officer of the U.S.S. Leonidas, who has been at the yard hospital, is able to assume command and will soon sail for Cuban waters.

The Navy Department has ordered a service test of the L type gasoline engine perfected by Chief Draftsman Alvin H. Frost, of this station, and which will be installed in one of the fast launches of the cruiser Salem, which will be sent here for that purpose. A recent test of this engine made at this yard brought out fine results, especially in the way of economy in the saving of gasoline. The general opinion of this engine is that it excels any machine of its kind. Fred W. Maby, master electrician at this yard, is at New York for study and instruction concerning the new Edison storage battery which will later be installed on the submarine L-8, now under construction here.

Rear Admiral Edwin Putnam, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Putnam, of Portsmouth, were recent visitors in Boston. Mrs. Harry Blaisdell, wife of Dental Surg. H. W. Blaisdell, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Quincy, Mass., after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blaisdell in Portsmouth.

Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Southerly, has been granted a furlough, and Chief Gunner Beakes, U.S.N., is in charge during his absence.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1916.

The Commandant and Mrs. Robert L. Russell were guests of honor at a dinner of thirty covers given by Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Monday. Paymr. and Mrs. Charles O. Leary have moved into their new home at 2134 Shunk street. Mrs. Herbert Allen entertained at luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Pryor, Norton, Vulte and Court, and then escorted her guests to a matinée of Frances Starr in "Marie-Odile."

Lieut. and Mrs. Dearing, recently arrived from Norfolk, have taken a house at 2102 Shunk street. Mrs. W. L. Pryor has had as her guests the past week Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Admiral Knight, and Miss Doris Durrell, in honor of whom she gave a dance Friday evening. Among her guests were Captain Bispham, Miss Barbara Bispham, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Capt. and Mrs. Halford, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Pye, Lieut. and Mrs. McKittrick, Mrs. Nelson P. Vulte, Mrs. Harry Blynn, Misses Margery Edwards, Gladys Thomas, Charlie Hall Juhn and Lieutenants Maury, Elmer, Vaughn, Byrnes, J. Smith, Grove and Dr. McFarlane.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Halford gave an informal dance on Wednesday in honor of the officers attached to the Argentine transport Pampa. Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard entertained at a mask dance Thursday evening for Constr. and Mrs. G. A. Bisset, Lieuts. and Mesdames Lutz, Dearing, McClung, Norton, Beehler, Wenzell, Capt. and Mesdames Kilgore, Halford, Owens, Williams, Wilcox, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Drs. Tolfree and Gordon Hale, Lieutenants Dowell, Hyberg, Elmer, McCoy, Donnell, Keyser, Davis and Mrs. R. S. Keyes.

Mrs. Alexander J. Gray has returned from a visit to Washington, D.C. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Lord Littlefield gave a country supper Saturday in honor of the Commandant and Mrs. Robert L. Russell and for Admiral and Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Halford, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Cole and the officers of the Argentine transport Pampa.

Constr. and Mrs. Court gave a buffet supper for twenty prior to the navy yard hop. Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes entertained at bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Norton, Vandegrift, Porter, Halford, Ryan, Dearing, Weir, Magill, Isaacs, Moyer, Gillespie,

Graham, Marston, Shreve, Corey, Lynch, Shamer, Paul Blackburn and Tricou.

Mrs. A. C. Dearing gave a bridge party on Friday. Dr. Gordon Hale entertained at a dance on the North Dakota Saturday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Halford, Wilcox and Vulte, Mrs. U. A. Lutz, Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Lieut. and Mrs. McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe, Miss Margery Howe, of New York, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen.

Lieut. Robert Elmer, of the Wisconsin, gave a dinner prior to the navy yard hop for several of the season's débutantes, among whom were Misses Baird, Fitter, Foster, Page, Wurts, Robinson and Kennedy, and for Lieutenants Wick, Davidson, Shakspere, Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and Dr. Gordon Hale.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1916.

The fourth of the winter series of evening dances at the navy yard was given at the armory Feb. 21 and was most successful. A large number of civilian guests were present and the neighboring Army posts were well represented. Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer, assisted by Dr. Blackwood, received the dance.

Mrs. Fred G. Coburn gave a beautiful luncheon on Wednesday, Feb. 16, for Mesdames Lyon, Riddle, Perrell, Rorschach, Norton, Hovey-King and Stackhouse. The Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter had dinner on the 21st for Miss Clarice Barry, their house guest, and for Ensign and Mrs. Zeigler, Lieutenant Conway, Mr. Walter McKim, of Harvard, and Mr. Reed. The Misses Baxter later took their guests to the dance at the armory.

Mesdames Tompkins, Roberts, Coburn and Stackhouse were guests at a large auction bridge and tea given on Thursday, Feb. 18, at the Watertown Arsenal by Mrs. Morse, wife of Major Harry L. Morse, U.S.A., and her sister, Mrs. Edwards Mrs. Newt H. Hall, wife of Major Hall, of the Marine Barracks, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Harrington, entertained delightfully at a luncheon on Saturday for Mesdames Blackwood, Wooten, Coburn, Owen, Hovey-King, Stackhouse and Miss Mend.

Mrs. Washburn entertained at an informal bridge and supper on Friday for her sister, Miss Chadwick. Mrs. W. J. Baxter and the Misses Baxter were luncheon guests of Mrs. Hosmer, of Brookline, on Friday.

Mrs. Fred G. Coburn entertained the bridge club Feb. 18. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hall, Kilpatrick and Miss Chadwick. Mrs. W. J. Baxter was a guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Bowles, Marbury street, Boston, on Thursday.

Mr. J. W. Powell, president of the Fore River Ship Building Co., and Mrs. Powell gave a dance at Quincy, Mass., Feb. 15. The Commandant and Mrs. Rush, Comdr. and Mrs. Tompkins and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Coburn attended the dance. The Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter attended a supper-dance at the Copley Plaza on Wednesday.

Mrs. Moon, mother of Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, who has been visiting her daughter in Brookline for several months, left Feb. 17 for New Orleans to spend the spring months visiting relatives and friends. Later on Mrs. Moon will start for the west coast to spend the summer with her son.

Mrs. McRitchie and infant daughter have joined Paymaster McRitchie, who is attached to the U.S.S. Georgia. Paymr. and Mrs. McRitchie have taken an apartment in Cambridge. Miss Clarice Barry, daughter of Pay Director Barry, of New Bedford, Mass., was house guest of the Misses Baxter for the weekend and dance on the 21st. Master Richard Simmers, who has been ill at the home of his parents in the yard, is reported to be improving.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 17, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensigns Franz B. Melendy and Robert M. Doyle, Jr., to be lieutenants (junior grade).

Asst. Paymr. Charles C. Copp to be a passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

ORDERS 6, JAN. 19, 1916, U.S.M.C.

Publishes exchange regulations adopted. All necessary changes in accounts and returns will be completed within three months from the date of receipt of this order.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Sterling, sailed Feb. 22 from Norfolk, Va., for Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands.

Bushnell, arrived Feb. 22 at the Boston Yard.

Celtic, arrived Feb. 21 at the Brooklyn yard.

Cleveland, arrived Feb. 20 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Conyngham, sailed Feb. 22 from Philadelphia, Pa., for New York, R.I.

Jason, sailed Feb. 19 from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Marblehead, arrived Feb. 21 at the Mare Island Yard.

Perry, Preble and Whipple, arrived Feb. 21 at San Diego, Cal.

Culgoa, sailed Feb. 22 from Port au Prince, Hayti, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Cyclops, sailed Feb. 23 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Port Royal, S.C., and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Hector, sailed Feb. 23 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Portsmouth, N.H.

Caesar, arrived Feb. 23 at Tripoli, Africa.

Nereus, arrived Feb. 23 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Eagle, sailed Feb. 24 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Boston, Mass., en route Haytian waters.

Cæsar, sailed from Tripoli to Naples Feb. 24.

Dolphin, arrived at Port au Prince Feb. 24.

Tennessee, sailed from Port au Prince for Hampton Roads Feb. 24.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 18.—Comdr. F. L. Chadwick detached Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va., March 20, 1916; to Asiatic Station via April transport.

Lieut. V. V. Woodward detached command Tallahassee; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. W. D. Greetham detached Wheeling; to connection fitting out Porter and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. M. Hinckley detached Beale; to command Macdonough.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Parsons detached Navy Recruiting Station, Richmond, Va., Feb. 29, 1916; to Wheeling as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Hulings to Buffalo as navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. S. Stewart detached Celtic; to Navy Recruiting Station, Richmond, Va.

Ensign E. W. F. Childs detached Culgoa; to Celtic.

Ensign W. H. Porter detached Constellation; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., March 1, 1916.

Ensign H. E. Paddock detached New Hampshire; to Eagle Feb. 20, 1916.

Chief Btsn. P. J. Kane to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1916.

Chief Btsn. F. D. Frederick Meyer detached Naval Academy; to Celtic.

Chief Btsn. G. R. Veed detached Celtic; to North Dakota.

Btsn. C. T. Goertz detached North Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, Manila, Feb. 17, 1916.

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Lieut. P. L. Wilson detached Helena; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Keller detached Cincinnati; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. M. Kates detached Samar; to Elcano.

Chief Pay Clerk O. F. Cato to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Chief Pay Clerk A. J. Barnum detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Brooklyn.

Pay Clerk J. W. Smith detached Brooklyn; to Helena.

Pay Clerk E. S. Barney detached Helena; to home and wait orders.

FEB. 19.—Ensign F. E. Pelton detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to receiving ship at San Francisco.

Ensign E. H. Quinlan detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Raleigh.

P.A. Surg. D. H. Casto detached Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; to 4th Regiment, Marine Expeditionary Force, San Diego.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Murdoch, M.R.C., to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paymr. W. A. Merritt detached Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, March 31, 1916; to navy yard, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1916, as assistant to supply officer.

Asst. Civil Engr. C. A. Bostrom detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FEB. 20.—Sunday.

FEB. 21.—Asst. Surg. C. I. Wood detached San Diego; to Maryland.

FEB. 22.—Holiday.

FEB. 23.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. C. Faus to treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Paymr. John Irwin detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., March 10; to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla and Iris March 31, 1916.

Chief Pay Clerk G. P. Seifert detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Connecticut.

Pay Clerk E. H. Littlefield detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

FEB. 24.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. K. Kilpatrick detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Ozark.

Asst. Paymr. A. H. Eddins detached Saratoga; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., March 10, 1916.

Pay Clerk H. S. Stubbs detached Connecticut, March 1, 1916; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Feb. 23, 1916.

P.A. Surg. D. C. Walton to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Asst. Surg. C. P. Stephenson detached Monadnock; to Quirios.

Chief Btsn. S. M. Anderson detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Brooklyn.

Btsn. P. B. Bierce detached Brooklyn; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Note.—Capt. William I. Moore, retired, died at Morgantown, W.Va., Feb. 19, 1916.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

FEB. 18.—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes ordered to Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N.Y., for observation and treatment.

Second Lieut. C. E. Anstett detached Androscoggin; to Headquarters for duty.

FEB. 23.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss detached Tybee and granted leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson preparatory orders to Tybee.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Acushnet arrived at Greenport on Feb. 23. The Ossipee sailed for Fox Island thoroughfare same day.

The Androscoggin sailed from Halifax for Shelburne.

The Acushnet went to the assistance of Merchant and Miners steamer Juniper ashore.

The Mohawk sailed Feb. 17 for Greenport and New London to deliver boat and wrecking mines.

The Seminole arrived at Wilmington, Feb. 22, to clean boilers and overhaul for seven or eight days.

The Acushnet sailed from Woods Hole and floated steamer Middlesex, ashore at Cross Rip Lightship.

The Androscoggin sailed from Shelburne and located stern of barge with five men on board, which broke adrift from tug Ramon during a gale and towed it to Halifax.

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4495. Mr. Overman.—To establish and maintain an aviation station and training school on the coast of North Carolina, \$200,000.

S. 4501. Mr. Smoot.—For the erection of a Government munition factory within the state of Utah, to cost not to exceed \$1,250,000 for site and factory.

S. 4505. Mr. Poindexter.—For building slip, equipment for shop fitters' shop, shop, and plant tools equipment at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, appropriates \$2,065,000, or so much thereof as necessary.

S. 4518. Mr. Thompson.—That hereafter there shall be allowed at the U.S. Naval Academy four midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, ten appointed each year at large, and fifteen annually from enlisted men of the Navy as now authorized by law.

S. 4519. Mr. Thompson.—That hereafter there shall be allowed at the U.S. Military Academy three cadets for each Senator, two cadets for each Representative and Delegate in Congress, two cadets for Porto Rico, four cadets for the District of Columbia, forty appointed each year at large, and twenty appointed annually from enlisted men of the Army, as now authorized by law.

S. 4554. Mr. Sheppard.—For a store house and improvements at the arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, \$97,200.

S. 4595. Mr. Lane.—Authorizing the establishment of a naval base on the Columbia River, near Astoria, Ore.; appropriates \$3,000,000 for beginning construction.

S. 4570. Mr. James.—To authorize the President to appoint Col. L. Mervin Mau to the grade of brigadier general in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list.

S. Res. 106. Mr. Smith of Michigan.—Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or a subcommittee thereof, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to investigate the charges preferred against Lieut. Roy C. Smith, formerly with the Asiatic Squadron, upon which his resignation was demanded after threatening trial by court-martial.

H. Res. 144. Mr. Gardner.—That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House of Representatives whether he has entered into a contract with the Electric Boat Company, of New York, in which the said corporation is allowed three years in which to build the first of our fleet submarines, known as the Schley.

H. Res. 147. Mr. McLemore.—Requesting the President to warn all citizens of the United States to refrain from traveling on armed merchant vessels, etc.

H.J. Res. 154. Mr. Rubey.—To award medal of honor to Frederick J. Liesmann, late Co. B, 16th U.S. Inf., and Co. M, 38th U.S. Vol. Inf., for specially brave conduct in action with insurgents near San Juan de Bochoc, Luzon, P.I., July 1, 1900.

H.J. Res. 160. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania.—To create a joint subcommittee from the membership of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and the House Military Affairs Committee to investigate the subject of the introduction of instruction in military science and tactics in the public schools of the United States.

H.J. Res. 161. Mr. Bennet.—To amend Sec. 7 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States by making it possible for the President to disapprove any item of appropriation or any provision of substantive law contained in any bill or joint resolution appropriating money while approving the remainder of the bill or resolution.

H. Con. Res. 17. Mr. Fuller.—Authorizing the President to issue a proclamation warning all American citizens of the danger of taking passage on any belligerent ships armed or carrying munitions of war.

H.R. 11717. Mr. Rainey (by request).—To increase the efficiency of the U.S. Cavalry and Artillery. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ expert advice and assistance to ascertain, by anatomical research and experimental breeding, the type and proportions of horses best suited to the service required in the Army. Also to determine and record the proportions of horses noted for great speed at running and trotting, and especially to what extent the short back of the Arab horse is found in his immediate descendants. Appropriates \$25,000.

H.R. 11795. Mr. Tinkham.—To prepare the Boston Navy Yard for the construction of battleships or battle cruisers, \$500,000.

H.R. 11863. Mr. Kahn.—Providing for the leasing of the U.S. Army transports Crook and Meade; bids to be filed with the Secretary of War after publication of advertisements.

H.R. 11873. Mr. Kahn.—Providing for the construction of a chapel on the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., \$25,000.

H.R. 11953. Mr. Helvering.—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list."

TO REGULATE ARMY PROMOTION.

H.R. 11970. Mr. Tilson.—[Is an amended form of Mr. Tilson's bill H.R. 11716.] Provides that all original appointments of commissioned officers of the Regular Army shall be to the grade of second lieutenant, except in the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, chaplains, or veterinarians, where original appointments shall be to the grade of first lieutenant.

Sec. 2. That the President may assign officers to command and duties in such manner as the exigencies of the Service

demand, subject to the rules of seniority provided by this act and the laws affecting detached service.

Sec. 3. That promotion from one grade to another of commissioned officers of the Regular Army of the United States shall take place according to the total length of service as a commissioned officer of the United States, to include service in the Regular Army, the Volunteers, the Navy, and the Marine Corps: Provided, That no credit shall be given for time lost through failure on examination for promotion or through sentence of a court-martial. Those now holding an anomalous position through failure on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure; those holding an anomalous position through sentence of a court-martial shall be given the constructive service of the officer whom they now follow on the lineal list. Those hereafter failing on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure.

Sec. 4. That rank in grade shall be according to total commissioned service, subject to like reduction for loss due to failure on examination for promotion or through sentence of a court-martial.

Sec. 5. That a second lieutenant shall serve a probationary period of two years, and thereafter shall serve two years, and shall then, subject to examination as provided by law, be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant: Provided, That graduates of the Military or Naval Academies shall be excused from serving a probationary period and shall, subject to examination as provided by law, be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on the completion of three years' service as a commissioned officer.

Sec. 6. That a first lieutenant shall, subject to examination as provided by law, be promoted to the grade of captain on the completion of ten years' service as a commissioned officer, except in the Medical Corps, as chaplains, or veterinarians, where promotion to grade of captain shall be on the completion of six years' service as a first lieutenant, to include two years' satisfactory probationary service. Officers of the Medical Corps shall be credited with active service as a medical reserve officer.

Sec. 7. That the probationary period for first lieutenants of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, chaplains, or veterinarians, and for second lieutenants shall be under Executive regulations, and may be terminated at the end of the probationary period by discharge on failure to pass such examination as is provided by direction of the President, or at a prior time on other evidence of unfitness.

Sec. 8. That a captain shall, subject to examination as provided by law, be promoted to the grade of major on the completion of nineteen years' service as a commissioned officer: Provided, That veterinarians, and dental surgeons shall not be promoted beyond that grade.

Sec. 9. That a major shall, subject to examination as provided by law, be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the completion of twenty-four years' service as a commissioned officer: Provided, That chaplains shall not be promoted beyond that grade.

Sec. 10. That a lieutenant colonel shall, subject to examination as provided by law, be promoted to the grade of colonel on the completion of twenty-seven years' service as a commissioned officer.

Sec. 11. That the President may, at his discretion, retire any colonel, after four years' service in that grade, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided.

Sec. 12. That the President may, at his discretion, retire any general officer after four years' service in their grade under such regulations as he may prescribe, and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided.

Sec. 13. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to reduce any officer in grade.

Sec. 14. That all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 12033. Mr. Flood.—Providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Glasgow, Va., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

H.R. 12037. Mr. Gardner.—This is a bill of forty-two pages, forty-one sections, "for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense." The bill deals solely with the reorganization of the Army and the creation of a Regular Army Reserve.

H.R. 12187. Mr. Sweet.—To reimburse Lieut. George D. Graham, dental surgeon, U.S. Army, for rent of quarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

MILITARY TRAINING COLLEGES.

In the House on Feb. 21 a favorable report was made on the McKellar Military Training bill, introduced two days before. Mr. McKellar was before Congress with a similar bill in 1914, and his measure at that time was favorably discussed both in and out of Congress. We give the gist of the bill as now perfected in committee; and committed to the Committee of the Whole House:

H.R. 11872. Mr. McKellar.—To establish and maintain military training and vocational colleges in the several states of the Union.

Be it enacted, etc. That in order more effectively to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining troops for service in time of war and more quickly to raise and support an army in the event of war, and for the purpose of maintaining an efficient Army Officers' Reserve Corps, there is hereby designated or established in each state of the Union an educational and military training institution to be known as the military training college of such state. Said college after the second year of its opening shall have not less than an average number of 300 students, whose educational training shall at all times be under direction and control of the board of trustees or faculty of such institution, as hereinbefore provided, and whose military training shall at all times be under direction and control of the officer or officers to be designated for such duty by the President of the United States from officers of the Regular Army and under general control of the board of three hereinbefore established. The limitation of the number of officers which may be detailed to military schools under Sec. 1225, Rev. Stat., is hereby abrogated, and the detail of officers for this purpose is left to the discretion of the President.

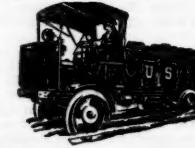
The educational institutions are to be designated by state legislatures, or in event of failure of legislatures to act, any institution may make a guarantee, subject to approval by a board composed of the Secretary of War, an Army officer and a civilian appointed by the President, that during the college year after the first year, there will not be less than an average of 300 students at such institution who shall receive military training each year; that such institution has an annual net income of not less than \$40,000 from the state or institution for use of such military department; that out of this sum and the sum hereinabove appropriated in this act and allotted by the board hereinbefore established such institution free of charge to such students will properly house, feed, and maintain said 300 students; that it will cause suitable dormitories and class rooms to be set apart or built for use of military students; cause a suitable campus or drill ground to be prepared and maintained for use of said student corps; furnish a full quota of efficient and trained teachers to give said students a thorough academic education, consisting of not less than three nor more than four years' course, fashioned as near as may be after the course of study now prescribed at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.: Provided, That the board hereinbefore mentioned shall have the power to prescribe in said institutions, or such of them as it may designate, vocational training in addition to, or in lieu of, a portion of the training had at said U.S. Military Academy. The United States shall furnish, and the War Department is hereby authorized to issue, arms, ammunition, equipment, stores, service uniforms, and the like.

Should some established institution of learning not already exclusively a military school be designated as beneficiary under this act, then the military feature must be separate from the remainder of such institution, in so far as training, discipline, and course of study of such institution are concerned; but the same instructors, teachers, class rooms, grounds, and the

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like now used for other departments in such institution may be used in said military department upon approval of the board hereinafter established.

The students herein provided for shall be boys, who at date of entrance shall not be under sixteen or over twenty-one years of age; they shall be selected by competitive examination and as far as practicable from each county in the state, at least one student from each county, by the county superintendent of public instruction, or by the chief educational officer of the state, the remainder of such students to be selected as hereinbefore provided.

No boy will be entitled to admission to said academies unless he is of good moral character, sound of body, fit to be a soldier, of good mind and health, and is able to pass a reasonable examination in reading, writing, English grammar, United States history, general geography, arithmetic, and the first principles of algebra. It is the intention of this act that the course of study at said institutions shall be such as that given at first-class colleges where degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, and such similar degrees are awarded upon graduation, and said institutions are hereby empowered to grant such degrees to graduating students. No boy shall be entitled to admission in such institution unless he agrees in writing that he will serve in said academy during the whole course unless sooner graduated, and that after his graduation he will serve the United States at any time he may be called upon by the Secretary of War within a period of seven years after his graduation; that during the seven years after his graduation he will keep the War Department notified of his residence, and during said period he will respond to any call made on him to enter the military service of the United States as an Army officer for any period for which his services may be needed not to exceed seven years. He may be required to serve in times of peace in summer camps for a period not exceeding four weeks in any one year during said period, but no student coming under the provisions of this act shall be required to serve more than three such camp periods.

The annual sum of \$3,840,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary—\$80,000 to each state—is hereby annually appropriated, for aiding in the education, military training, disciplining, housing, feeding, and clothing said boys in the various institutions herein provided for.

The course of training, discipline, organization of students into corps and rules governing training, mental and physical, are all to be fashioned as closely after the course of instruction and discipline in vogue at the U.S. Military Academy as may be possible: Provided, That the board hereinbefore mentioned shall have the power to prescribe in said institutions, or such of them as it may designate, vocational training in addition to, or in lieu of, a portion of the training had at said U.S. Military Academy: Provided further, That the War Department, the board hereinbefore established, the commandant or other officer or officers detailed for duty hereunder, the faculty, and the executive officers of each institution acting in concert, all are required to carry out the purposes of this act, which are the higher and more complete education of boys coming within its provisions and their efficient military training, to equip them to defend their country in case of necessity.

For the purpose of carrying this enactment into effect a board consisting of the Secretary of War, an officer of high character and attainments, to be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby established. The board shall further have the power to provide rules and regulations for the admission of students generally and from preparatory and other schools and colleges in all cases not hereinbefore provided for. All allotments of money to institutions shall be made by said board on the basis, as far as may be practicable, that the boys can be kept, maintained, and educated, including board in said institution, at \$400 each per year. The Secretary of War shall be president of said board. The civilian appointee provided for herein shall be secretary of the board and shall hold office for six years, and shall devote his entire time and attention to the work of the board, and shall receive a yearly salary of \$6,000. The faculty of each of such institutions are hereby empowered to make all needful rules in reference to dividing the students herein provided for into classes the first year with the object and purpose of graduating as near as may be practicable 100 students from each of said institutions each year from the beginning. Upon their graduation from the several institutions set out in this bill such graduates shall be at once transferred to the Army Officers' Reserve Corps, as provided by law, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

The first formal meeting for this year of the Fort Totten branch of the Army Relief Society was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Hodges, Wednesday morning. The annual report was read by Mrs. Sarratt, the secretary, and discussion followed in regard to giving a "rummage sale" in the near future.

Mrs. Gilmor had a table of bridge on Wednesday for Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Brinton and Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Mrs. Hodges coming in for tea; and Friday Mrs. Gilmor entertained for bridge for Mesdames Brownlee, Brinton and Campbell, Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Cheeseman joining for tea.

Major and Mrs. Brownlee entertained Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Capt. and Mrs. Geere and Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry at a dinner Thursday. On Friday Mrs. Pearce gave a luncheon for Mesdames Brownlee, Geere, Campbell, Loughry and Brown. On Saturday Gen. and Mrs. Hodges had dinner in honor of Mr. Robert Herrick, the well known novelist, and for Major and Mrs. Hall, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Mathews.

Capt. and Mrs. Robinson have been spending this week in Washington with Mrs. Robinson's mother, Mrs. MacMurray. On Saturday they attended the wedding of Mrs. Robinson's brother, Mr. John MacMurray, of the Peking Legation, to Miss Lois Goodnow, daughter of President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Graves and her daughter, Miss Graves, of Washington, have been recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Haan. Mrs. Griffith has returned after an absence of several weeks, to be with her son, Lieut. C. C. G.

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Griffith, and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Griffith, in the Bachelor Building here.

On Wednesday of this week another "special" moving picture show was given, showing "The Galloper," an adaptation of Richard Harding Davis's story of the same name.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Reyburn and Mrs. Krus. Miss Janie Knowles was week-end guest of the Misses Townsley, who on Friday entertained at dinner for her and Lieutenants Russell, Sandford and Kalloch. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Goethals gave a dinner before the hop for Mrs. Goethals, sr., Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Miss Howes and Lieutenant Uhl; Lieut. and Mrs. Murray's guests at dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Miss Peters and Lieutenant Lee. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests for the week-end were the Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat and Miss Diana Yeager; on Friday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner for Mrs. Lumpkin, the Misses Treat, Miss Yeager, Colonel Echols, Lieutenants Bull, Lockwood and Johnson. On Wednesday Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood gave a dinner at the club for Mrs. Stoll, Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington, Lieutenants Hayes and Lockwood. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Stoll and Mrs. Dawson.

Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey's guests for 100th Night were Miss Margaret McIlroy and Mrs. Godfrey's sister, Miss Emily Rich; on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey gave a dinner for Misses McIlroy, Rich, Fiebiger, Lieutenant Richardson, Selleck and Wilbur. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a dinner Saturday for their house guests, the Misses Treat and Miss Yeager, and Cadets Mitchell, Krayenbuhl, Heiner and Parks. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder's guests over Sunday were Miss Thaw, of New York; Miss Bush, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Rogers Warren, of Troy; on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Householder had dinner for their guests and Cadets Moses, Wills and Rafferty. Lieutenants Lockwood, Dick and Johnson had dinner at the club on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, the Misses Treat and Miss Woodhull. Mrs. John De Witt is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Estes.

Mrs. Manley entertained at bridge on Wednesday; prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Holt and Beere. Miss Fiebiger's guests for 100th Night were her cousin, Miss Charlene Fiebiger, of Akron, Ohio; Miss Mary Gans, of Vassar, and Miss Katharine Harding, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harding. Miss Louise Homer, daughter of Mine. Louise Homer, the singer, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey for the Washington's Birthday hop; on Monday afternoon Mrs. Godfrey gave a tea for Miss Homer and a number of the young people. Miss Walker, of Bayonne, N.J., was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. McAlister for 100th Night and over Sunday; on Saturday Dr. and Mrs. McAlister's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Styer, Miss Walker, Miss Bessie Styer, Miss Haberly, Miss Bacon and Cadet Styer.

Miss Mary Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale have returned to the post after a leave of two months. Capt. and Mrs. Harrington have gone to Washington for a week's visit. Mrs. Krus, of Alameda, Cal., is with her two children the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer. Mrs. Krus is a sister of Mrs. Holmer and Mrs. Dunn. Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy entertained the musical club at its last meeting on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Allison, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Miner, for a number of weeks, have returned to their home in Michigan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. John Stilwell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Stilwell and Mr. Otho Cushing. Mrs. Catts entertained at bridge on Wednesday; the prize was won by Mrs. Wilcox. Mrs. Robinson had two tables of bridge on Wednesday for Mrs. Jacobs, guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dunwoody. Mrs. Goethals gave a cadet tea on Wednesday for her sister, Miss Howes; Mrs. Marshburn also entertained at tea on Wednesday for her guest, Miss Smith. The Misses Townsley gave a cadet dinner on Saturday evening for their guest, Miss Janie Knowles.

Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Miner on Thursday had tea for a number of ladies of the post; Mesdames Carter, Ennis, MacMillan and Hoisington served. Miss Elsie Stuart came home from St. Mary's School at Peekskill for over Sunday, bringing with her a friend, Miss Katherine Dixon. Mrs. Calvin Lohmiller, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent two days as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Cunningham. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness's guests at dinner on Sunday were Miss Katharine Jones and Captain Card. Mrs. J. William Smith, of Syracuse, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stilwell. Miss Peters, of California, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Murray.

Dr. Richmond, president of Union College, and Mrs. Richmond were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley for a few days; on Monday Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Richmond, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Lumpkin, Captain Whitman. The Washington's Birthday hop on Monday evening was a brilliant affair, many guests from Vassar and other colleges being present; Mrs. Householder received with Cadet McBride. Miss Abernethy is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sohlberg.

Capt. and Mrs. Simonds have returned from Washington, where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Simonds's sister, Miss Marjorie Page, who died at Portland, Ore., on Feb. 7. Gen. and Mrs. Page and Captain Page returned with Capt. and Mrs. Simonds to West Point, and Gen. and Mrs. Page will make their home with them in the future; since arriving here General Page has been very ill. Recent visitors at the post were Capt. W. F. H. Godson and Major Rolfe. Captain Whitman, recently returned from the Philippines, has reported for duty. Mrs. Wilcox gave a cadet dinner on Monday for the Misses Treat and Miss Yeager. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a second daughter, born on Washington's Birthday; the little girl will be named Elizabeth Townsend.

The funeral of Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf., held on

Thursday afternoon, was attended by all officers of the post whose academic duties permitted. Mrs. Nesbitt and her mother, Mrs. Spencer, were here for a few days, the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Nesbitt has many friends at the post who sympathize deeply with her sorrow. The remains of the late Mr. Stephen Crane were interred in the post cemetery on Thursday afternoon, his brothers, Messrs. John and Charles Crane, coming on from North Carolina to be present.

The reading club met with Mrs. Asensio on Thursday, the hostess reading her paper on "South American Men of Letters"; Mrs. Marshburn gave current events and the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Downing. Mrs. Miner entertained the Tuesday club and had an extra table; the prize was won by Mrs. Lumpkin. The South End club met with Mrs. Dunwoody; Col. and Mrs. Walker entertained the Wednesday evening club; the Friday club met with Mrs. Dunwoody; Miss Farman entertained the sewing club last week.

The Washington's Birthday exhibition ride was held in the riding hall in the morning at 10:30. A program of equitation exercises, jumping and mounted gymnastics was followed by a game of indoor polo with the Durland Triangles and the cadet first team, the cadets winning.

The Army basketball team had to put forth its best efforts in order to win from Syracuse on Saturday by a score of 18 to 15. Syracuse was ahead early in the game, but the first half ended 8 to 6 in the Army's favor. In the last half fine goal shooting by Oliphant and Gerhardt helped to hold the cadets' lead. The other Army players, regular or substituting, were Kilburn, Britton, Cole, Bayler and Tibbets. The game with Brooklyn College scheduled with the plebe team was canceled.

In the fifth game of the Indoor Polo League, played on Saturday, the cadets were defeated by the Fox Hunters of Red Bank, the Jerseymen disposing of the Army in easy fashion by a score of 11 goals to 3½. The visitors were obliged to give the cadets a handicap of one goal. They rode Army ponies. The cadet players were Johns, Irvine and Walsh, Johns at No. 1 doing the best work.

The cadet polo team took the game played on Washington's Birthday, defeating Durland's Triangle team of New York city after a fast contest by a score of 9 goals to 6½. The Army had a handicap of three goals, which was too much for the visitors, who had a reputation as a crack team. Cadet Smith's accurate and clean hitting was a feature of the game, and McBride and Whitson, who made up the Army team, did excellent work.

At basketball the Army team were not so fortunate in the holiday game, losing to the quint from Union College by 21 to 16. The Army team had attended the holiday hop the night before, and spectators were unkind enough to say that the effects of too much tangoing were evident in their play. The cadet players were Oliphant, Gerhardt, Britton, Cole and Bayler. Substitutions—Cusack for Oliphant, Kilburn for Gerhardt, Tibbets for Cole, Wood for Tibbets.

MASQUERADE AND 100TH NIGHT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1916.

The officers' masquerade on Friday evening was a decided success. Some of the costumes were very original; Col. and Mrs. Walker were an Egyptian couple; Lieutenant Selleck and Miss Katharine Jones were exceptionally good as the Devil and the Deep Sea; Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Goethals and Mrs. Crissy were in Spanish costume; Lieutenant Sohlberg was a Chinese coolie; Mrs. Sohlberg, a little girl; Miss Townsley and Miss Farman, shepherdesses; Miss Stilwell, Marshburn and Kiehl, bullfighters; Lieutenant Richardson, Jack of Diamonds; Captain Harrington, Mexican; Mrs. Harrington, purple Pierrette; Mrs. Dew, Turkish lady; Mrs. Stuart, Campfire girl; Miss Knowles, a spinning top. Before the masquerade Capt. and Mrs. Estes gave a supper party, they and all their eighteen guests being dressed exactly alike, in white pierrot and pierrette costumes with black trimmings.

The 100th Night play was a great success. Cadets Raymond P. Campbell and John W. Fraser composed the book and lyrics, and Mr. Philip Egner wrote the bright and catchy music; the impersonations brought roars of laughter, and the scenic and lighting effects were unusually original and pretty; the drills and dancing were most graceful, the chorus "girls" looking the part, their costumes attractive in the extreme. "The Wasp-Waisted Vampires" was in two acts, the curtain opening on the area of cadet barracks at reveille; the sleepy cadets and cadettes of 1946 sing of the stern old days of thirty years ago, for discipline has undergone a radical change and every body does as he pleases; enter the members of the "Tac" Department, who remind one strangely of 1916, and each tells his nickname and sings an appropriate verse (appreciative audience). Consternation in the camp when a wireless message brings the news that a committee from the U.S. Senate is due to arrive by airship to inspect the Military Academy and decide whether on account of the universal peace it has not become a useless luxury and should be turned into a theological seminary. The airship is soon sighted and rope ladders are thrown down to assist the Board of Visitors in descending to earth. The board is composed of the Hon. Emma Militant, the Hon. Daisy Darling, Senators Ward Grafter, Isadore Grabit and Ebenezer Ketchum. These names are very expressive of the appearance and character of the owners. After some tuneful songs by the visitors the curtain falls; but stay—we must not fail to mention the elevator and its amusing dusky servitor; Act. II shows us the First Class Country Club, wide veranda, with cool awnings shading the little tables, where the members of the committee were sipping cool somethings through straws while they watched an entertainment in their honor, for all West Pointers, officers and cadets alike, wish to influence the board in favor of the Academy. Enter Cupid, a boy with a melodious whistle and a beautiful voice which tells us in song of the various dances who now come on the scene—a Spanish dancer and a middy do some excellent dancing; Mr. Manhattan and Kitty Frolic are equally graceful, and finally the Cadet Adjutant and Daisy Darling show us the latest in modern steps. The three male members of the board have many arguments, and it is a long time before they can be convinced that the Academy is most necessary as a military institution; it is only when a messenger enters to announce breathlessly that a fleet from Africa is bombing Highland Falls that the unanimous vote is forthcoming, and then the sound of the cannoneading is drowned in the joyful chorus which follows of "One Hundred Days Till June" (final curtain amid loud applause). There are some other features: a song to the full moon, a love song, many grinds, and last but not least a realistic duel, with an undertaker on the side lines, many details, some old, some new, but which together go to make a Hundredth Night play!

Special mention is due to Miss Evelyn Woolston, who assisted in preparing the various dances and to whom the cadets wish to express their grateful appreciation. For aid in the costuming and the dancing they are also indebted to Mesdames Tschappat, Householder, Walbach, Dunn, Logan, Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Miss Amy Logan, Mr. Leslie Clay Bassett. Space limitations forbid the publication of the cast in full.

The principals in the cast of characters were the following: cadets: F. J. Williams, '16; L. D. Worsham, '16; J. M. Erwin, '18; W. D. Styer, '16; S. A. Wood, '17; J. B. Walbach, '16; C. De Witt, jr., '16; W. F. Redfield, '17; J. E. Martin, '16; W. J. Jenna, '18; F. C. Shafer, '18; G. J. Newgarden, '17; A. G. Sucher, '19; P. E. Gallagher, '19; J. P. Sullivan, '18; W. R. Woodward, '16; W. H. Cureton, '16; W. C. Coogan, '19; W. W. Jenna, '18; W. K. Kolb, '18; J. P. Sullivan, '17; H. M. Underwood, '19; P. Gallagher, '19; S. A. Merrill, '16; H. A. Cooney, '18; H. P. Blanks, '16; C. D. Harris, '18; R. Stenzel, '19; G. E. Bixby, '19.

In the choruses were:

"Cadets": W. R. Peeble, '18; R. E. S. Williamson, '18; H. M. Black, '18; J. S. Mallory, '18; R. G. Bingham, '18; T. J. Heavy, '18.

"Cadettes": W. M. Miley, '19; W. C. Coogan, '19; E. L. Sibert, '19; W. M. Davis, '19; G. D. Watts, '18; P. L. A. Dye, '19.

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B. F. Manning, '19; J. G. Sucher, '19; M. L. Casman, '19; P. A. Agnew, '19; D. Hazelhurst, '19; C. E. Hoffman, '19; D. J. Riordan, '19; F. V. H. Kimble, '19; R. E. Hamilton, '19; J. M. Gillespie, '19; E. P. King, '19; L. B. Clay, '19.

In the first act the scene was Area of Cadet Barracks; in the second act, First Class Country Club.

Guests here for the masquerade and week-end, or 100th Night performance and Washington's Birthday, some of whom remained through all these events, include the following: Miss Barbara Barnette, of New York, guest of Col. and Mrs. Walker; Miss Dorsey, of Denver, and Miss Rosalie Stearns, with Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns; Dr. and Mrs. Weidler, of New York, with Chaplain Silver; as guests of Colonel Smith, his mother and Capt. and Mrs. Graves and Miss Graves; Col. and Mrs. Harding, with Col. and Mrs. Walker; Miss Mildred Holmes, of San Francisco, with Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy; Miss Dorothy Smith, of New York, with Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn; Mrs. Calvin De Witt and Miss Glenn, with Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan; Miss Margaret Buffington, of Brooklyn, with Mrs. Dawson; Misses Josephine Woodhull and Elizabeth Coleman, of San Antonio, with Lieut. and Mrs. Catts; Miss Johnson, the Misses Schofield, of Washington, and Mrs. Schley, of Atlantic City, with Capt. and Mrs. Carter; Miss Jane Wells and Miss Adams, with Capt. and Mrs. Hunt; Mrs. Augustus Wald, of New York, sister of Cadet Ford, with Lieut. and Mrs. Putnam; Mr. and Mrs. John Stilwell, of Yonkers, with Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Stilwell.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 24, 1916.

Examination papers of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who took the February examination are now arriving. It is estimated that about 300 took the mental tests.

The midshipmen had holiday on the 22d. Their vacation began in the afternoon of the 21st and ended at supper formation on the 22d.

Jupiter and Venus in close conjunction and an oddly-shaped black cloud caused a resident of Kent Island, just across the Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis, to become so excited that he was certain that he saw a Zeppelin or some other aerial war craft, and telephoned a warning to Captain Eberle, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Though not at all alarmed over the report, Captain Eberle instructed the quartermaster of the Reina Mercedes, the station ship, to investigate. An examination with night glasses made it certain that only natural objects were in the heavens. Kent Island, which is entirely dry.

Mrs. Eberle received on Wednesday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. Theodore Kane, widow of Admiral Kane, U.S.N.; Mrs. Edward B. Fenner, the Misses Christy, Miss Annie Fore Hines and Miss Emily Beatty. Four hundred skaters graced the opening of the roller skating season at the Naval Academy, in Dahlgren Hall, on Feb. 22, a record number. The financial success of the entertainment was marked. The proceeds are for the Navy Relief Fund. Mesdames Richards, A. M. D. McCormick, R. C. Moody and H. H. Christy had charge of the ice-cream and lemonade booths. Mesdames Neale and Osterhaus were doorkeepers. The floor committee consisted of Lieut. Comdr. John Downes, B. B. Wygant and T. R. Kurts, Prof. Paul Dashiel and Chaplain S. K. Evans. The midshipmen helpers were Midshipmen Berwind, Baker, Schott, Hardison and Bogan, First Class; Cooley and Kiland, Second Class; and Gibson, Third Class.

An ode entitled "God Save Our President," with original music by Eiler M. Peterson, a member of the Naval Academy band, was sung for the first time in public at St. John's College at the Washington's Birthday ceremonies. The author of the words is Elwin S. Riley, of Annapolis. Copies had been sent to President Wilson, asking his permission to dedicate the ode to him. The President directed Secretary Tumulty to reply that he returned "his warmest thanks for the courtesy."

Miss Marjorie Bull, of New York; Miss Maria Mellen, of Geneva, N.Y.; Miss Mary Garland, of Washington, and Mr. Maurice Holmes were guests of Commo. and Mrs. J. E. Craven over the holidays. Mrs. Richard Grady, wife of Dental Surgeon Grady, U.S.N., is visiting friends in Pocomoke City, Md. Adj. Gen. Charles F. Macklin, of Maryland, and Mrs. Macklin were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Hines.

Swarthmore defeated the Naval Academy at basketball 17 to 14 here Saturday afternoon, the contest being decided by the best of the season, and requiring an extra period for settlement. Most of the visitors were six-footers, and used their height to great advantage. The first half, however, ended 6 to 4, in favor of the midshipmen. Calhoun and Allen shot goals early in the second, while Swarthmore was scoring one point, making the score 10 to 5, in favor of the Navy. Then Swarthmore took a spurt, while the Navy made several substitutions, weakening the team in some degree. At the end of the regular period the teams were even at fourteen points. In the extra five minutes Swarthmore scored a goal from foul line and one from court, while the midshipmen did not score. The Navy team were Calhoun, Gregory, Allen, Wilkes and Carson. Substitutions: Carson for Gregory, Staudt for Carson, Von Heimberg for Allen, Johnson for Carson, Lockhart for Johnson.

New York University surprised the Naval Academy with their good work in gymnastics Saturday afternoon, though the midshipmen won 31 to 23. First places were divided equally, and the Navy won through their well-balanced team. Events and winners of firsts were: Horizontal bars, Hardison, N.A.; parallel bars, Nicholas, N.Y.U.; flying rings, Councill, N.A.; side horse, Cremer, N.Y.U.; tumbling, Rainerez, N.Y.U.; Indian clubs, Fallon, N.A.

The Naval Academy won overwhelmingly in the tank against Cornell Saturday, the score being 50 to 12. Cornell's only first was in the 100-yard event, in which Spear won from Cook, of the Navy, by the closest kind of a margin. The plunge for distance was also very close, but Post, of the Navy, won. In other events Cornell made a poor showing. The Navy took the 160-yard relay in 1 min. 32 3/5 secs.; team, Herndon, Cook, Francis and Dashiel. Other firsts were:

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Forty-yard dash, Browning, N.A.; 100-yard dash, Spear, Cornell; 220-yard, Haight, N.A.; 40-yard breast stroke, Vytlachl, N.A.; 40-yard back stroke, Borden, N.A.

Though no satisfactory men have yet been found to fill the hole made by the last examinations among the heavyweights, the Naval Academy wrestling team won from the University of Pittsburgh Saturday by 20 to 13. The midshipmen took four clean falls, while the men from the Smoky City had a fall and two decisions. Again Wyat won falls in two classes, his own weight, the special, and in the next heavier class. Other firsts were: Bantamweight, Foster, Pittsburgh; decision; wrestler, Ericsson, N.A.; middle, Broadfoot, N.A.; light heavy, Stahl, Pittsburgh; heavy, Southerland, Pittsburgh, decision.

Midshipmen fencers defeated the swordsmen of the New York Turn Verein Saturday with both foils and sabers; with foils, seven bouts to two, and with sabers, four to two. The Navy team were Doughty, White, Jeter, Halpine, Moon, Headlee, Sherman and Fullenwider.

The Naval Academy five closed its basketball season on Feb. 23 by defeating University of Virginia 35 to 26. The first half afforded a fine contest, ending 14 to 12 in favor of the visitors. Goals by Calhoun and Gregory early in the second half put the Navy to the good, and they increased their lead to the end. The Navy's players were Calhoun, Gregory, Allen, Wilkes and Carson.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 15, 1916.

Miss Dorothy O'Keefe received for the officers and ladies of the post at the tea-dance Friday. Assisting Miss O'Keefe were Mrs. William Thompson, wife of Senator Thompson of Kansas; Mrs. George Thurber, Mrs. J. J. Kingman, Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer and the Misses Scott, Simpson, Pullman, Griffin, Sharp and Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hollyday arrived last Friday from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Captain Hollyday will relieve Capt. Edward A. Sturges, who has been ordered to Front Royal, Va., for duty. Mrs. William J. Glasgow entertained Friday at a Valentine luncheon in compliment to the graduating class of Georgetown Convent. Assisting Mrs. Glasgow were Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Mrs. Richard Sheridan, Mrs. Philip L. Thurber and Mrs. Henry T. Bull.

A musical drill was held at the Washington Riding and Hunt Club on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Riley have as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hollyday.

A number from the post attended the black and white ball held at the Playhouse Wednesday for the benefit of the American fund for the French war relief. Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman entertained on Tuesday at a buffet luncheon, followed by bridge, in compliment to her mother, Mrs. E. E. Hickock, of St. Louis. Mrs. Nelson E. Margetts entertained at bridge on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer gave a dinner on Monday.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts delivered an illustrated lecture on Wednesday evening at the Y.M.C.A. on the subject, "With the Fighting Forces in France." The Department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans, held memorial exercises for the Marine at the Riding Hall on Tuesday. Among the speakers were Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, G. H. Slaybaugh, Hon. Thomas S. Crago, Hon. Barratt O'Hara and Carlos Manel de Cespedes, Minister from Cuba.

Mr. Rose, the assistant secretary of the Senate, delivered an illustrated lecture on pictorial Washington at the post Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday evening.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 21, 1916.

Mrs. Lewis Foerster received on Friday at the tea-dance, assisted by Mrs. Henry T. Bull, Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn, Miss Taucher and Mrs. George Thurber. Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson has returned from a visit in Philadelphia. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott have had as their guests for the past week Mrs. Hall and Miss Hall.

Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., was a visitor on the post for the past week. The many friends of Capt. Duncan Elliot are very sorry to hear he is seriously ill with pneumonia. Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn entertained at dinner Thursday for her father, Colonel Pullman, in honor of his seventieth birthday.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott attended the dinner given Saturday by Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett in honor of the Ambassador of Brazil and Mme. da Gama. Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe gave the second illustrated lecture of his series on Monday at the Walter Reed Hospital for the entertainment of the hospital staff and patients. The lecture was on "Washington and His City."

Miss Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, who leave shortly for Front Royal, Va. The other guests were Major and Mrs. William D. Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Connell, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Lieut. and Mrs. Bull, Mrs. D. H. Scott, Miss Ruth Hall, Captain Cootes, Lieutenants Winter and James. Representative and Mrs. Joe Henry Eagle entertained on Monday evening with a box party at Keith's for Representative and Mrs. William J. Ragsdale and Capt. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn had dinner on Sunday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Joe R. Brabson. Mrs. Manus McCloskey entertained on Monday with a "Washington's Birthday" bridge party.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1916.

The news of the departure of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts for Panama has filled the people of the post with regret, for Capt. and Mrs. Roberts have made friends on all sides. Mrs. William T. Haskell gave a bridge luncheon on Tuesday, at which Mrs. Delahanty, wife of Chief Justice Delahanty, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of Albany, were guests of honor. Invited to meet them were Madames Ford, Abernethy, Baird, Kitts, Roberts, Williams, Carpenter, Spalding, Hubbard and Matson. Mrs. Frederie Hanna, who has been very ill at the Woman's Hospital in New York, returned Thursday to Fort Hamilton. Lieut. Marcel S. Keene has moved into quarters No. 5 on the front row, formerly occupied by Lieut. C. L. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Matson and Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell.

The 122d Company, C.A.C., gave its grand annual ball at Johnson's Shore Road Casino Friday night. The details were carried out in the most elaborate way, handsome bouquets for the eight "high ranking ladies" and delicious refreshments for every one. Officers and their families attending were Major and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter, Lieutenants Wing and Easterday and Mr. Liebert. Mrs. Peeter, of Fort Wadsworth, was week-end guest of Capt. and

Mrs. Bosley. Mr. Louis Lamoreux, who has been with his parents at Fort Wadsworth since December, left Wednesday for Cornell University.

Capt. and Mrs. John L. Roberts entertained at dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter and Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. Capt. D. Y. Beckham left Sunday for Washington, where he will visit his brother, Senator Beckham, from Kentucky.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

Mrs. Mitchell gave a dinner Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moody, who were recently stationed at Fort Porter, and are now delightfully situated in Buffalo. Capt. and Mrs. Bastion were hosts on Valentine's evening for a delightful dinner in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Moody.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter North have gone to visit friends at Watertown, N.Y. Since their arrival from the Philippines Capt. and Mrs. North have been enjoying a round of social affairs in their home city, which they have not visited for several years. Capt. Harold Jackson returned to Fort Ontario on Saturday to complete his examination for future service in the Army.

Troop I, 1st Cavalry, on Saturday evening was the guest of the University Club. The occasion will be remembered as "Warrior night." The speaker for the evening was Henry Reederdale on "The American Navy." A number of interesting European war relics are on exhibition at the 65th Armory, the loan of Capt. Robert Hinds.

The Hutchinson School cadets, who have been drilling weekly since their organization last summer, are on the qui vive since the announcement that at least three cadets would be sent to Plattsburg, to remain from July 5 to Aug. 8 with the junior military training camp.

Mrs. Laurence Frazier is entertaining a number of friends at auction bridge this afternoon.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Feb. 17, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne, on leave from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., were recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hardaway. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Hardaway entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Payne and Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Mountford. Capt. Alexander Murray, Med. Corps, who received hurried orders to join the transport Buford sailing from Newport News en route to Panama, left Thursday. During his absence Capt. Felix Hill will be on duty. Mrs. Williams, of Washington, D.C., spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Ford. Mrs. Andrus, of Buffalo, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. Straub. Miss Dorothy Straub, who is attending the Notre Dame Convent at Baltimore, spent the week-end with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Straub.

Capt. William H. Tobin, who recently assumed command of the 103d Company, has been detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, with station in New York city. Mrs. Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin have arrived from California and are living temporarily in the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Thompson. Captain Tobin expects to leave for his new duties the last of this month. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Mountford spent last Sunday in Washington. Mrs. Shumam, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Smith, during the past few months, left Tuesday for South Carolina. Roller skating proves to be a popular diversion and is enjoyed by the officers and their families twice a week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BRADLEY.—Born at Coronado, Cal., to Lieut. W. W. Bradley, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradley on Feb. 9, 1916, a daughter, Anne Willis Bradley.

BROWN.—Born at Crawfordville, Ind., Feb. 8, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. James Lee Brown, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth McClelland.

BRUNS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1916, to Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. H. F. Bruns a son, William Henry.

COUGHLAN.—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Coughlan, 1st U.S. Cav., a daughter, Mildred.

HOBBS.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1916, to Lieut. Harvey M. Hobbs, 4th Field Art., and Mrs. Hobbs a daughter, Elizabeth Townsend.

HOWARD.—Born at Erie, Pa., Feb. 18, 1916, to Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard a daughter, Anne Claude, granddaughter of Admiral and Mrs. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., and the late Rear Admiral J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bowyer.

KING.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1916, to Mach. F. R. King, U.S.N., and Mrs. King a son, Robert Walter King.

LONGINO.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 13, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. O. H. Longino, C.A.C., a daughter, Frances May.

MOOSE.—Born at Manila, P.I., Jan. 9, 1916, a son, William Lewis Moose, 3d, to the wife of Lieut. William Lewis Moose, jr., 15th U.S. Cav.

NAYLOR.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 13, 1916, to the wife of Capt. W. K. Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf., a son.

NIELSON.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph L. Nielson, U.S.N., a son.

RUTHERFORD.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rutherford at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 30, 1916, a son, Alvord, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Born at Paris, France, Feb. 11, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

SMITH.—Born at Fort Ward, Wash., Feb. 10, 1916, a son, Walter Reed Smith, to the wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C. (U.S. Naval Academy, 1908).

WILLIAMS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1916, to Capt. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams, a daughter, Elizabeth Ray.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—THOMPSON.—At Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1916, Lieut. Anton B. Anderson, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Miriam Thompson, daughter of Chaplain Frank Thompson, U.S.N.

CHAMBERS—HART.—Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Janet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Hart, in Christ Episcopal Church, Laurel Heights, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 19, 1916. Capt. and Mrs. Chambers at home Monroe avenue and Fordyce street, Harlingen, Texas, after March 1.

MAGUIRE—RENSHAW.—At Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 16, 1916, Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Fannie Renshaw.

RANDALL—STEWART.—At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 16, 1916, Lieut. David M. Randall, U.S.M.C., and Miss Anna M. Stewart.

SHARPE—JONES.—At Nome, Alaska, Dec. 20, 1915, Capt. H. H. Sharpe, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Marshall Bates Jones, of Nome, Alaska.

SKLADAL—RAMSDEN.—Lieut. Conrad Skladal, Phil. Scouts, and Miss Alfarett Pearl Ransden, daughter of Chaplain Stanley C. Ransden, 28th U.S. Inf., on Feb. 23, 1916.

WAYLAND—SAYLES.—At Charlottesville, Va., Mr. Edwin M. Wayland, of Heards, Albemarle county, Va., and Eleanor Huntington Sayles, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. W. Huntington, U.S.M.C. [Correspondent neglects to mention date.]

DIED.

CALLINAN.—Died at Alameda, Cal., Feb. 21, 1916, Major Daniel F. Callinan, U.S.A., retired.

CLARE.—Died at Fort McDowell, Cal., Feb. 4, 1916, Mrs. Catherine Clare, mother of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Major W. H.



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Wilson, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Interment in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.

CLARK.—Died Feb. 15, 1916, at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., in the thirty-ninth year of his age. Capt. Peyton Graves Clark, 6th U.S. Inf., beloved husband of Mary Clark and father of Peyton Caldwell Clark, son of the late A. H. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Montgomery county, Ala., and brother of Mrs. Robert Thorington, Mrs. Robert Teague, Mrs. Dozier Turner, the Misses Emily, Kate and Nellie Clark, of Montgomery, Ala., Alex H. Clark, of Washington, D.C., and Walter B. Clark, of Hope Hull, Ala.

COLHOUN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1916, Mrs. Mary A. Colhoun, widow of Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, U.S.N.

CRANEY.—Died at Anderson, S.C., on Feb. 15, 1916, Stephen Lyford Crane, son of the late Albert Hosmer and Elizabeth Patten Crane, aged forty-eight years. Interment at West Point, N.Y., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17.

DOHN.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 18, 1916, Jessie R. Dohn, the wife of George P. Dohn, of St. Louis, Mo., sister-in-law of Mrs. J. B. Erwin, wife of Col. James B. Erwin, 7th U.S. Cav., and of Mrs. Gordon, wife of Lieut. Col. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A.

DUVALL.—Died Feb. 17, 1916, at Sibley Hospital, Washington, D.C., Edmund J. Duvall, husband of Julia Bain Duvall and father of Mrs. Clyde Gray West, wife of Lieutenant West, and grandfather of Mrs. William N. Richardson, jr., wife of Lieutenant Richardson, in the seventy-first year of his age. Interment at Arlington.

HUNT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1916, Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired.

KING.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1916, Robert Walter King, infant son of Mach. F. R. King, U.S.N., and Mrs. King.

PAGE.—Died at Portland, Ore., Feb. 7, 1916, Miss Marjorie Page, youngest daughter of Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. J. H. Page, jr., 21st U.S. Inf.

PERRY.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, 1916, Capt. Fred L. Perry, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

THAYER.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Feb. 10, 1916, Miss Marie L. Thayer, daughter of Major Arthur Thayer, 9th U.S. Cav.

TURNER.—Died at Canutillo, Texas, Feb. 17, 1916, 3d Lieut. of Engrs. Orrick N. Turner, U.S.C.G., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

13TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

One of the most interesting entertainments seen in any armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., in a long time was the reception arranged by Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant, commanding the 13th Coast Defense Command, on Feb. 23 to Mr. Samuel N. Hoag, supreme regent of Brooklyn council of the Royal Arcanum, the 13th Coast Artillery and the Police Department of the City of New York. The armory was jammed with spectators, who heartily enjoyed the exhibitions.

The combined bands of the police and the 13th, numbering over 100 pieces, gave a splendid concert. The Honor Legion of the police, composed of a battalion of five companies, under Chief Inspector Schmitzberger, gave a finely executed drill and parade, and performed some fancy movements. There was artillery practice under Major B. H. Pendry, which was one of the best exhibitions of accuracy ever seen in the armory. Every shot from the twelve-inch mortar, manned by the 3d Company, hit its mark, and nearly 100 per cent. of hits was scored by the disappearing gun. The shots from the four-inch gun, despite an unreliable air pressure, were also good.

The 13th, under Colonel Grant, next made a fine appearance in a review by Supreme Regent Hoag, after which decorations for long and faithful service and marksmen's medals were presented, Chaplain Boynton making an admirable presentation speech. There was dancing for members and guests, and the special guests were entertained by the officers of the 13th at a collation.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, commanding the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., was the victim of an alleged physical attack by one of his armory employees during an early morning visit to the armory some three weeks ago. The Colonel was severely pounded about the face, and knocked down, and he had to be taken away in a taxicab to a hospital for treatment. It is said an investigation of the case has been ordered by General O'Ryan. Much sympathy is expressed for Colonel Lucas.

Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., of the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in answer to the request for his resignation by Col. Horace H. Reading, demands a statement setting forth the reasons for his superior's action. Captain Stockton has written several papers on preparedness. He is strongly for an adequate defense, particularly in regard to the Army. He believes that the National Guard should be turned over to the Federal authorities and has outlined such a plan in a pamphlet. "I have been asked to resign," said Captain Stockton on Feb. 21, "but I won't leave the Guard unless compelled to." Captain Stockton in advancing his theories has made criticisms which are construed as a reflection on some of his superiors. One of these articles was noted in our issue of Dec. 18 last, page 493, and the other appeared in our issue of Jan. 22 last, page 658.

Capt. James W. Graham, C.A.C., National Guard of Maine, has been placed upon the retired list at his own request.

The business men of Cambridge, Mass., and their friends are invited, through the Board of Trade of that city, to attend an exhibition of military work at the State Armory, Cam-

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bridge, by the various units stationed there, comprising the 6th Company, Coast Art. Corps, Capt. H. S. Cushing; Company C, Capt. H. Dwight Cushing; Company E, Capt. James H. McDade, and Company A, Capt. Thomas F. Brown, 8th Inf. The tentative program includes an evening parade by the various organizations, under command of Major Frank S. Elliott, to be followed by wall scaling and bayonet fencing exhibitions and a demonstration of close-order drill, military calisthenics, extended order work by signals and the handling of the company in the firing line by signals. Moving pictures, showing the work of the National Guard in camp and in the field, will also be shown.

IDAHO.

The following are the figures of the recent Federal muster of the 2d Infantry for 1916:

	1916.		
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Company A	73	6	79
" B	62	12	74
" C	44	19	63
" D	96	5	101
" E	61	8	69
" F	69	5	74
" G	53	13	66
" H	61	13	74
" I	86	4	90
" K	35	18	53
" L	55	26	81
" M	33	35	68
Band	28	0	28
Reg. N.C. Staff	2	0	2
Battln. N.C. Staff	2	0	2
Totals	760	164	924

Last year the regiment had 808 present and 170 absent, which is better than the 1916 muster. The figures were not satisfactory in that the number of absents was far above what it should have been. There was an average of approximately fourteen men absent from each company, and for this reason the regiment was criticized by the War Department.

7TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. ROBERT McLEAN.

With the retirement of Col. Daniel Appleton from command of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., on Feb. 23, 1916, by reason of the age limit, the regiment is now in temporary command of Lieut. Col. Robert McLean, pending the election of a new colonel. Colonel Appleton leaves the 7th in the pink of condition, and never in its history has it been in such good shape as it is to-day, and it was never as thoroughly equipped. Colonel Appleton has just rounded out some fifty years of military service, first as a private in the Boston Cadets and next joining the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., as a private in Company F, on Oct. 31, 1871. He was duly promoted corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and captain, and became colonel of the regiment July 18, 1889.

Succeeding the late Col. Emmons Clarke, Colonel Appleton kept closely to the old traditions of the 7th, which has won for it a national reputation.

Discipline and prompt obedience to orders and efficiency was always first and foremost in the mind of Colonel Appleton. He has been fully alive to progression, and there has been no want of preparedness for instant service in the 7th, while Colonel Appleton headed it. The command has been like a piece of machinery in thorough order, always ready to do its work. One of the greatest helps to the regiment which Colonel Appleton engineered was the greatly needed alteration of the armory, making it a perfect home for the command in every respect. Its rifle range, locker rooms for clothing and other places for the storage of equipment are unsurpassed, and in many other accessories the building stands as a model. Colonel Appleton served over forty-four years continuously in the 7th and over twenty-five years as its colonel.

He was dignified in command, unassuming, strict in the performance of duties, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him as a loyal and just officer and faithful friend. He passes from the active list with universal regret, respected for his ability and unselfish devotion to the numerous details of his military work. Colonel Appleton probably gave up his entire life to the military service, and his place at the head of the 7th will be a hard one to fill.

As a crowning evidence of the splendid condition in which Colonel Appleton leaves the 7th, we have the record of the annual muster made this month for the War Department and state. This record was never before equalled in the history of the 7th, or in that of any other National Guard organization in the country. The regiment paraded 1,081 officers and men out of 1,081 on the roll, and in addition a reserve battalion of four companies, under Major Charles E. Lydecker, numbering 265 officers and men. Thus a total of 1,346 officers and men, ready for service, were mustered, a record without an equal and a lasting tribute to the ability of Colonel Appleton as commander of the 7th and of the love and esteem in which he is held by his command. Captain Gilbreth, Int., U.S.A., made the muster and inspection for the War Department, and Lieut. Col. C. Vanderbilt, I.G., for the state. The official figures follow:

	1916.		
	Present	Men.	Absent.
Officers.			Agg.
Field and Staff	8	0	8
Headquarters Co.	4	53	0
Supply Co.	4	24	0
Machine-gun Co.	1	28	0
Medical Dept.	4	14	0
Company A	3	64	0
" B	3	92	0
" C	3	83	0
" D	3	68	0
" E	3	66	0
" F	3	97	0
" G	3	74	0
" H	3	63	0
" I	3	76	0
" K	3	100	0
" L	3	58	0
" M	3	64	0
	57	1,024	0
Depot Battalion	265	0	265
Grand aggregate			1,346

Last year the regiment paraded 1,018 officers and men, with none absent.

One of the many tributes to Colonel Appleton, who first began his military career as a private in the Boston Cadets in 1866, was that planned by Major Holton Perkins, the present commander of the organization. He, with thirty-nine other members, made what they intended to be a secret visit to New York city Feb. 19 to give Colonel Dan a little surprise party at the armory before his retirement on Feb. 23. The wily colonel, however, by some subterranean channel, learned of the intended surprise on his garrison just before the party started from Boston, and resolved to start a surprise himself. By quickly starting the military machinery of which he has had masterly control, he gathered a formidable force at the armory in quick time to properly receive the invaders.

When the Boston men arrived in the drill hall there was a battalion of four companies of the 7th ready to receive them, under Major James E. Schuyler, with Lieut. Charles P. Loeser, battalion adjutant, and Lieut. Louis E. Lahens, B.Q.M., the companies being H, in command of Lieut. Arthur Drake in the absence of Captain Baldwin; G, Capt. M. B. Nesbitt; D, Capt. C. E. Fisk, and B, Capt. W. M. Halsted. The review was taken by Major Perkins, and the passage made in double time was a fine sight. The gray uniforms of the 7th Regiment men and the white coats of the Bostonians made a very pretty contrast. Major Schuyler ran the show, and Colonel Appleton remained in the background and enjoyed it. Major Perkins during the visit scored one surprise on Colonel Appleton by



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And you get just as much joy out of P. A. jammed into a joy'us jimmy pipe as rolled into a cigarette!

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presenting him with an enlarged photograph, which showed the Colonel as an enlisted man in the Boston Cadets in 1871, with four other comrades, taken in camp at picturesque Nahant in 1871. It is a handsome group of men. The comrades of Colonel Appleton in the picture are Mr. Eben Dale, Francis H. Appleton, now major general, retired; Dr. William Appleton and Mr. William J. Dale.

The Boston men were entertained royally at the armory and on departing for home were thoroughly convinced that the military post of the 7th Regiment is a very inviting one. Their only regret was that it was not a little nearer Boston.

8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

An excellent showing was made by the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, at a review in the armory on Feb. 22 by Adj't Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury. The latter was accompanied by an honorary staff of nine National Guard officers. There was so large a turnout of men that when the command was formed in line of masses it was necessary for Regimental Adjutant Acker to have the third battalion form on a left angle to the other two. Mostly all the companies were big ones, so well has recruiting been prosecuted, and the men were husky looking lot.

A feature of the review and the parade which followed was the appearance of a recruit company of twenty-eight files front in service uniform. It was a well instructed body of recruits, and in the passage made as good an appearance as the other companies. So crowded was the drill floor with the large companies that the drum major had to exercise considerable ingenuity in finding room for the marching movements of the band and field music. He managed his task very skilfully.

During the parade the following members of the regiments were presented with decorations for long and faithful service and for other services as noted, Adjutant General Stotesbury pinning them on the coats of the men:

Twenty-five years' service—Capt. Abraham L. McKenzie, Fifteen years' service—Capt. Alexander M. Bremer, Q.M. Sergt. John W. Walsh, 1st Sergt. William L. Perney, Sergt. James E. McKane.

Ten years' service—Major Paul Loeser, Field; 1st Sergt. Samuel Stewart, Sergt. Richard E. Rodgers, 1st Lieut. Marshall G. Hatfield, Corp. William E. Winthrop.

The following members who qualified in the grade of marksmen, General Practice Season, 1915, received medals: Major Henry C. Wilson, Major Paul Loeser, Capt. Ferdinand C. Schussler, Capt. Samuel T. Stewart and Sergt. William J. Geisler.

Capt. John G. Cowdrey, who won the medal presented by the National Rifle Association for armory small-arms competition, season 1915, was presented with it.

The veterans' recruiting trophy, presented to the company securing the greatest number of original enlistments during the calendar year, was presented to the 31st Company, Captain Cowdrey, who secured fifty-five recruits. The 26th Company, Capt. S. T. Stewart, was second, with forty-one recruits. The 32d Company, Capt. F. C. Schussler, was presented with the trophy for having secured the highest percentage of attendance at small-arms firing, general practice day, season 1915.

There was dancing for members and guests after the ceremonies, and among the special guests, besides General Stotes-

bury, were Col. W. G. Bates, Capt. J. W. Lyon and Capt. W. R. Fearn, 71st Inf.; Col. O. B. Bridgman, Cav.; Col. C. S. Wadsworth and Capt. F. A. de Peyster, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith, 1st Field Art.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, 9th Coast Art., all N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Harry Watson, U.S.A.; Major Allan Reagan, I.G.; Capt. W. T. Doyle, Lieut. Col. H. A. Bostwick and E. V. Howard, A.A.G., and Lieut. C. H. Bohn, 47th Inf., and ex-Capt. W. B. Hazen, 71st Inf., N.Y.

The 8th has qualified 184 second-class gunners so far this season, which is ahead of last year's record.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

Adj't Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, N.Y., paid his first visit to the 9th Coast Defense Command when he reviewed the organization, under command of Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, in the armory on the night of Feb. 19. He enjoyed the visit, and witnessed a very creditable performance, especially considering the fact that the 9th has many new officers and recruits in its ranks. After the military ceremonies General Stotesbury, in making some interesting remarks to the officers, very diplomatically referred to the paragraph in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 19, page 807, which spoke of the comment over the fact that the Governor had had no time to accept reviews of regiments, while he had time to journey to New York city to lead a grand march in an independent organization. The General stated that the Governor greatly admired and appreciated the work the National Guard was doing, and he hoped later to arrange to review the 9th, and some of the other regiments, which great pressure of business had prevented him from doing.

General Stotesbury had an honorary staff consisting of Col. O. B. Bridgman, Cav.; Lieut. Col. E. V. Howard and H. A. Bostwick, A.A.G.; Major R. L. Foster, 12th Inf.; Capts. H. E. Greene, 2d Inf.; H. C. Woodward, 22d Engrs.; H. E. Crall, 7th Inf., and T. Fairervis, 23d Inf.

The command for the review paraded eleven companies of sixteen files, and was promptly formed by acting adjutant, Lieut. Lester R. Walton, who made his last appearance with the 9th, having chosen San Francisco as his future home. Colonel Byrne was in command during the review and the parade which followed, the battalion commanders being Majors Thierry, Miller and Ally. The men were commendably steady. The 16th Company, Lieut. J. J. Meyer commanding, were marched to the front and presented with a trophy for having the highest attendance at all drills during the year 1915. General Stotesbury made the presentation speech, congratulating the company on its excellent work. The company made a handsome appearance as it marched from and to its position in line, parading twenty-four files front.

The field music, under Drum Major Hill, gave a fine exhibition, and this was followed by a flag drill searchlight, lamp and ardois signalling, under Lieut. M. F. Ford. General Stotesbury inspected the heavy ordnance and its working, and also the plotting stations, etc., and was much interested in viewing the plant.

There was dancing for members and guests, and also for the special guests in the Colonel's room. One of the busiest officers of the evening was Lieut. John J. Finlay, who had charge

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of the collation for the special guests. He was tireless in his attentions to the many present.

47TH N.Y.—COL. E. E. JANNICKY.

One of the most notable incidents at the review of the 47th Infantry, N.Y., in its armory on the night of Feb. 18 by Adj't Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, and one of which the regiment can be justly proud, was the formal presentation to it of the handsome 2d Brigade Trophy, won by the regimental rifle team in competition at Peekskill last September. This trophy for forty-two years had been won continuously by the team from the 23d Infantry, except in 1881 and 1882, when the 14th Regiment won it. In 1915 the 47th Regiment captured it by defeating the famous 23d Regiment team by the liberal margin of 27 points, and beat the record of the 23d made in 1914 by 129 points. This is practical work the 47th shooting men deserve great credit for, and is an incentive for further effort.

In addition to this presentation the ceremonies of the evening consisted of review and regimental drill, under command of Colonel Jannicky, and evening parade, under Major Albert D. Ecke. The regiment made a handsome showing in both ceremonies, while in the regimental drill Colonel Jannicky handled his command so effectively that all the movements were executed with snap and smoothness, and won applause from the audience frequently. First Lieut. Philip J. Steers acted as regimental adjutant, vice McCutcheon, recently re-tired.

One careless captain, who was in command of the 4th Company of the 2d Battalion, permitted a man without white gloves to remain in the front rank the entire evening. Before assembly of the regiment, and after its dismissal, many non-coms, as well as privates were observed smoking in the hall and drill room. How can civilians be expected to observe the rule of "No Smoking," when men of the regiment smoke? The non-coms, should certainly set an example to the privates, and help enforce the rule.

General Stotesbury was very favorably impressed with the work of the regiment on the drill floor. He was accompanied by an honorary staff, which included Major C. J. Ahern, 1st Brigade staff; Lieut. Col. H. A. Bostwick and Lieut. Col. E. V. Howard, A.A.G.; Capt. Thomas Fairservis and Capt. A. W. Perry, aids to the Governor. After the enjoyable collation provided by Capt. Charles H. May, commissary, the General made some interesting remarks on the Federalization of the National Guard, and the power of Congress under the Constitution, and also paid a tribute to the faithful attendance of the women at reviews and to the sacrifices they have to make in spending lonely evenings home while their husbands are on military duty. He hoped before he relinquished office, he said, to have them all provided with special decorations for faithful service, and the wish was unanimous that he may succeed. During the collation Miss Fahnestock, daughter of Captain Fahnestock, rendered a very pretty solo.

Among the special guests, in addition to The Adjutant General and his party, were Gen. John J. Eddy, 2d Brigade; Gen. H. C. Barthman, Major E. H. Snyder and Lieutenant Stockbridge, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. G. H. White, U.S.A. The band rendered an excellent program of music.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At an elaborate review and reception of the 1st Infantry by Governor Brumbaugh, on Feb. 22, Colonel Eidell made his last parade as C.O. of the regiment after thirty-nine years of honorable service. He retired on his own application on Feb. 23. Many prominent persons were in attendance at the review, including a number of officers of the Army. The armory was decorated to represent a Maine forest, with pine trees growing out of advantageous spots, drop scenes depicting lakes and with an artificial sky effect.

Major Charles Welsh Edmunds, of the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, laid the corner-stone of the \$200,000 1st Squadron Cavalry armory, located at Thirty-second street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, Feb. 19. This building, when completed, is to house the 1st and 2d city troops, Troops A and G, and Company B, of the Engineer Corps.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that a Field Radio Company, Signal Troops, has been mustered at Pittsburgh, Pa. The designation of "Field Company A, Signal Corps," is changed to "Wire Company, Field Battalion, Signal Troops." The Signal Troops are organized as a Field Battalion and designated Field Battalion, Signal Troops, and will be composed of the following organizations: Headquarters, Field Battalion, Signal Troops; Wire Company, Field Battalion, Signal Troops, Capt. Thomas P. Rose commanding (formerly Field Company A, Signal Corps); Radio Company, Field Battalion, Signal Troops, Capt. James M. Brown commanding. Major Frederick G. Miller, Signal Troops, assigned to the command of the Field Battalion, Signal Troops. The Field Battalion, Signal Troops, is assigned to the division.

The reappointment of the following officers on the Governor's staff is announced: Col. Horace L. Haldeman, Commissary General of Subsistence; Col. H. G. Trexler, Quartermaster General, and Col. H. S. Williams, Chief of Artillery.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. H. M. asks: After completing one year's service with the colors can a soldier serving in his second enlistment apply for furlough and transfer to the Army Reserve to complete his current enlistment? At this rate he would have to remain on the Reserve for a period of six years. Answer: No; may be furloughed to Reserve after three years at his own request.

NEBRASKA asks: (1) I was discharged by purchase with twenty-one months' service and re-enlisted Nov. 29, 1915. Am I entitled to a service stripe for re-enlistment? (2) Can an enlisted man be employed by a civil firm if his work does not interfere with his duties in case his parents need support? (3) Can I get permission to work outside of the Army from

the War Department if the said work does not interfere with my military duties? Answer: (1, 2, 3) No.

M. C. asks: I served in the U.S. Army from Jan. 5, 1913, to Aug. 29, 1914, and purchased my discharge on Aug. 29, 1914. I re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1915, and wish to purchase my discharge again. What will it cost me to purchase my discharge? Answer: The price given in order for discharge after one year's service, which is \$120 in United States.

A. B. C.—A leave of absence granted while changing station merely delays the execution of the order and allows the person to perform the journey after the expiration of leave. See Par. 1293, A.R.

P. W. S.—It is not possible to purchase discharge before the expiration of one year. Apply to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., War Department, Washington, D.C., for G.O. 31, 1914, which gives full particulars.

O. B.—Regarding the reprint of the article on "The Enlisted Personnel of the Navy," by Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig, address the U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 13, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan entertained for their guest, Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., at a Sunday supper, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn and their guest, Miss Nesmith, of New York; Lieutenants Meade, Snyder, Taulbee, Duval, Nelson, Pendleton and Frank.

The annual field day of the post will take place the first week in March. The gymnasium has been allotted to the troops, each troop having three-quarters of an hour, and the riding hall is kept open until eight p.m. to give the various teams a chance to practice. An effort is being made to make it the best meet that has yet been held here. The post exchange council has appropriated \$200 for cups and prizes.

The bridge club met Tuesday at Mrs. Baer's, Mesdames Graham, Shaw, Jones, Harvey, Powell, Bailey, Baer and Wade playing and Mrs. Jones winning the prize. Mrs. Hunter entertained at auction bridge Thursday for Mesdames Barry, Barney, Miller, Smith, Wade, Buchanan, Smedberg, Shaw, Jones, Crofford, Thibault and Powell. The prizes were won by Mesdames Barry, Smedberg and Powell.

Captain Harvey, instructor in the officers' riding class, is preparing for the graduation ride, which will be held March 1. Captain Harvey has done splendid work with his class and the ride is expected to be a gala event. Capt. and Mrs. Baer had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Powell, King, Wade and Harvey. Lieut. and Mrs. Barry had dinner on Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Lusk and their guest, Mr. Berliner, of Montreal, and Lieutenant Taulbee.

Troop I had an enlisted men's dance Saturday; Troop H will have one Feb. 17. These dances are proving a great source of entertainment to the men and are eagerly looked forward to.

Captain Smedberg has returned from a short visit to New York and Wilmington. The bachelors of the post gave a special hop for Miss Nesmith on Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. De Witt, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan gave a progressive dinner, each course being served at a different house, for Miss Nesmith before the hop. The guests, in addition to those named, were Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. C. W. Foster, Lieutenants Nelson, Taulbee and Meade, and Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn.

Lieut. C. W. Foster, athletic officer, took the regimental basketball team to Plattsburgh Barracks Saturday to play the 30th Infantry.

Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn entertained at dinner for Miss Nesmith, the guests being Lieutenants Taulbee and Snyder. The boys' basketball team of the post, consisting of Charles Romeyn, Jack Winn, Perrine Barney, James Rivers, Mariano Salto, played the second team of the Burlington Y.M.C.A. Saturday, defeating the Y.M.C.A. by a score of 17-31.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 20, 1916.

Dr. and Mrs. Lusk had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan and their guest, Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., and Lieut. and Mrs. Barry. The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Jones Tuesday afternoon, two tables playing, all the regular members being present. The prize was won by Mrs. Graham.

Lieutenant Foster took the regimental basketball team to Plattsburgh, where they played the 30th Infantry, defeating the Infantry by 25 to 27. Wallace De Witt, Jr., had a birthday party for the children of the post Thursday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Baer's Evening Bridge Club had their first meeting at Captain Baer's quarters on Wednesday. There are three regular tables, the members being Capt. and Mesdames Wade, King, Harvey, Miller, Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews. Alexander Bacon Coxe, Jr., had a birthday party for the little children of the post Friday afternoon. Lieut. Francis Hunter, who has been detailed as professor of military science at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga., left Sunday for his new post. Mrs. Hunter will remain at Ethan Allen for the present.

A "despedida" party for Lieutenant Hunter was given at the club on Friday. The Musical Club met at Captain Smedberg's on Friday evening. An informal hop was held Saturday, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney entertaining at a "Dutch supper" after the hop in honor of Lieutenant Barney's promotion.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter had dinner before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenants Taulbee, Frank, Pendleton and Meade.

The St. Albans basketball team played the regimental team Saturday, the score being 69 to 20, in favor of the Army.

Troop H gave a most enjoyable dance for the enlisted men Friday night.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 14, 1916.

Mrs. Samuel J. Waddell, née Chance, of Des Moines, Iowa, was the guest of Mrs. Drum and Miss Beaume on Monday. Mrs. Christian gave a bridge party Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Billingslea and for Mesdames Morgan, Drum, Mitchell and her guests, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Farr, Miss Craig. Mrs. Falls entertained the Monday evening bridge club and Mrs. Catron the Tuesday afternoon club. On Wednesday morning the Misses Marion and Evelyn Jones gave a most original party for Misses Lottie and Georgie Fuller, Miss Beaume, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. King, Miss Moody and Mrs. Riggan. The favors were awarded to Miss Lottie Fuller and Miss Beaume.

Captains Beacham, Tyner and Crawford went to Kansas City Sunday to attend the lectures given by Frederick Palmer, the famous war correspondent. Miss Emilie Cabanne, of St. Louis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Austin A. Parker. Mrs. J. B. Parker and Mrs. Charles Gould, of Indianapolis, Ind., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker.

Miss Ruth Moody gave a theater party on Thursday at the Orpheum, followed by a tea at the Green Tea Room, in honor of Miss Margaret Ferguson and Miss Smith, of New York. The guests were the Misses Shug Beaume, Edna Jones, Dodge, Fleming, Scales, Casteel, Fuller, Boyle, Carr, Spencer, and Mesdames Anderson, Williard, Hannum, Brooke, Riggan, Brush, Crowley, Jones, Ely, Gibson, Knipe, Link, Clayton, Mackall, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Marix had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Welborn, Mrs. Richards, Miss Gillen, of New York; Major Hiram Bearss, Capt. J. W. Beacham.

Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson gave a charming luncheon on Friday in honor of her mother, Mrs. D. H. Kinzie, and for Mesdames Roberts, Shockley, McCallum, Drum, Tuples and Miss Beaume. Mrs. Charles F. Craig gave a large bridge party on Friday in honor of Mrs. C. C. Billingslea. About fifty guests were entertained and thirty additional friends came in for tea. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Hearn, Meals, Billingslea, Eltinge, Brooke and Miss Jones.

Mrs. Calum, from Genoa, Neb., is the guest of her daughter,

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Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley. Philip, son of Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley, entertained about thirty of his young friends at a buffet supper on Tuesday. Fenley and Dwight Ryther entertained with a dancing party at the quarters of their parents, Capt. and Mrs. Ryther, on Friday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar King had dinner Friday in honor of their guests, Mrs. Moody and Miss Moody, and for Major and Mrs. Shockley, Miss Margaret Ferguson, Miss Ruth Moody, Captains Peed and Miles. For games and dancing the party was joined by Mrs. Riggan, the Misses Jones and Captains Oden and Rexach. Miss Anna Louise Carpenter was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tuples Sunday.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 12, 1916.

Mrs. John H. Hess on Thursday gave a bridge of two tables, others joining for tea. The rooms were bright with roses and ferns and valentine favors. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey and Mrs. W. B. Elliott. All the ladies of the post were present and the guests from town included Mrs. Rose, wife of Capt. W. B. L. Rose, retired, Mrs. Edwin Guthrie, wife of Lieutenant Guthrie, of the Navy recruiting station here, Mrs. J. M. Callow and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Coray. Miss Alice Hess and a number of her young school friends gave a dancing party Friday evening at the post hop room. Valentine idea was carried out in decorations and every detail. Excellent music was furnished. Mesdames Hess, Hoffman, Elliott and a number of town friends, mothers of the other young hostesses, chaperoned.

Capt. Barry Niviera and Lieut. M. A. Augustin, of the French army, have been in Salt Lake for several days, having come down from Canada to purchase horses for the French army. They are spending some time in the West in the stock raising centers and have secured something over 500,000 horses. It is understood that officers of the Utah National Guard are to be detailed as members of committees to take a census of the horses available for use of the officers of that organization in case of need, and also for use at the time of the military training camp proposed for the summer.

Preparations being made locally for a citizens' training camp are meeting with hearty approval from the officers of the U.S. Army. Gen. Hugh L. Scott has written to Capt. William B. Wallace, commanding him for his action in connection with the Commercial club and other bodies of representative business men throughout the state. Captain Wallace addressed a meeting of citizens in Ogden during the past week on the proposed military training in the Ogden High School. Capt. William F. Sharp, inspector-instructor for the artillery branch of the National Guard of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, is in Salt Lake and will spend the entire week inspecting the battery. While here Captain Sharp is a guest at the University club.

Lieut. Max M. Garber, U.S. Inf., who has been here from Boise, has returned to his station there, where he is inspector-instructor for the National Guard of Idaho. Capt. and Mrs. W. L. B. Rose, who are now settled in Federal Heights in Salt Lake, have been entertained at numerous social affairs since their arrival in the city.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Rutherford on Feb. 6 gave a "picnic supper," each guest contributing to the menu. Those who participated were Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson and Misses Brenner, Loewer and Kastner. On Monday Major and Mrs. Rutherford were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained Major and Mrs. Rutherford at dinner Wednesday and later had three tables of bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. Townes, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Chunn, Madame Boak, Mrs. Doyle and Misses Brenner, Kastner and Loewer.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Olin, Biegler and Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver. Mrs. Quackenbush gave a tea Thursday to the ladies of the post in honor of her sister, Miss Horton. Mrs. Johnson poured coffee and Mrs. Wilcox tea. Mesdames Rush, Orton and Weaver assisted.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson had a bowling party Thursday night for Miss Horton. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox and Captain Olin, and a guest prize was presented to Miss Horton. Supper was served at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Johnson for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mesdames Olin, Morse, Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Howard and Miss Horton. A delightful dance was given Feb. 11 by the officers and ladies of the post. The hop room was beautifully decorated under the able direction of Mrs. Johnson, assisted by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Orton and Miss Howard, who were hostesses of the evening. There were many guests from Columbus and all the officers and ladies attended.

Capt. and Mrs. Beery gave a hop-dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Morse and Dr. and Mrs. Warfield. Before the hop on Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson had a jolly little supper. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Howard and Miss Horton. A delightful dance was given Feb. 11 by the officers and ladies of the post. The hop room was beautifully decorated under the able direction of Mrs. Johnson, assisted by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Orton and Miss Howard, who were hostesses of the evening. There were many guests from Columbus and all the officers and ladies attended.

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Mrs. Calum, from Genoa, Neb., is the guest of her daughter,

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THE shampoo that gives your hair the sheen and color which comes with perfect cleanliness and a healthy scalp. Women who want to keep their hair light—blond or grey—without artificial aids, find GO-GO-OL a great blessing. As one woman, the wife of an officer in the Philippines, says: "I was almost sorry when we were ordered home because I was afraid I couldn't get GO-GO-OL in America."

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luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Johnson, Edwards, Weaver, Adams, Rush, Morse, Orton, Warfield and Miss Howard. During the afternoon there were two tables of bridge, Mrs. Orton and Mrs. Weaver winning the prizes.

Miss Brenner gave an attractive bridge and five hundred party Friday in honor of her niece, Miss Kastner, and Miss Loewer of New York. Mrs. Johnson poured coffee. The prize-winners were Mrs. Olin, Miss Howard and Mrs. Chun.

Capt. and Mrs. Morse entertained at dinner Friday night for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Howard. Major and Mrs. Rutherford left Feb. 10 en route to the Philippines, and they will be very much missed on the post. Mrs. Edwards is house guest of Col. and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Boak, of West Virginia, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Miss Braustetter, of Boise, Idaho, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Schmitt.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 16, 1916.

A pretty supper party was given by Capt. and Mrs. William M. Small at the barracks Wednesday, preceding the yard hop. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Ellicot, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Capt. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Capt. and Mrs. Puryear, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Surg. and Mrs. Munger, Misses Dorothy Bennett and Priscilla Ellicot, Lieut. E. Talbot and Lieut. W. W. Lee, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge sailed on the Yorktown last week for San Diego, where he joined the Milwaukee. Mrs. Eyttinge, now the guest of her parents, Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, will go to San Diego the last of the month, taking apartments at Hotel Coronado. Paymr. T. C. Gibbs has reported from Washington for duty as paymaster of the Raleigh.

The wardroom officers of the Raleigh entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Stearns, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Soule, Paymaster Moorman, Lieutenants Abbott, Lee, Crutchfield and Thom, Col. and Mrs. E. H. Miller and their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. William Geary, arrived on last week's transport. Mrs. F. M. Bennett's at home Thursday brought together a large number of the yard contingent and the naval colony from Vallejo. Mrs. Clark Stearns poured tea. Surg. E. G. Parker is expected next month from Tutuila, Samoa, and will join Mrs. Parker, who has been living in San Francisco that their children might receive proper education. Surgeon Parker is to be assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Mrs. C. F. Pond was complimented guest at a tea given by Mrs. R. E. Queen, of San Francisco. Monday. Mrs. Pond leaves shortly to join Rear Admiral Pond on the East coast. Congratulations are being extended Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Nielson on the birth of a little son last Sunday night. Mrs. Nielson has been spending the winter with her mother in San Francisco. Mrs. T. J. J. See, who has been visiting her mother in Idaho for the last month, will return to the yard the last of the week.

Valentine favors were used at the dinner and musicals given Tuesday by Surg. and Mrs. C. N. Fiske. Present: Pay Dir. and Mrs. Arms, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason, Prof. and Mrs. Updegraff, Miss Mabel Updegraff, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Van Keuren and P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey. Mrs. George Brown came up from Berkeley to spend the week-end with Mrs. Fiske and also to say good-bye to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hugh Brown, who has left for Los Angeles on a visit to relatives. In March Lieut. and Mrs. Brown will proceed to Annapolis for station. Mrs. H. M. Gleason is suffering from a sprained ankle as the result of a fall while bicycling. Mrs. Leo Sahn entertained a number of friends at bridge Monday afternoon, a tea rounding out the affair. Miss Katherine Robinson came up to the yard to-day as the guest of Mrs. Sahn.

Naval Constr. William B. Fogarty reported yesterday as senior assistant to Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, hull division officer. Asst. Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren, who has been examined for promotion, is to be detached shortly and will go East. Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, who was sent out to the Asiatic Station to superintend the assembling of the gunboats Palos and Monocacy, shipped from Mare Island, arrived here this week and took his examination for promotion. Mrs. J. J. Manning, who spent several weeks in Petaluma, has rejoined Lieutenant Manning in Vallejo. Mrs. Albert Rees, wife of Lieutenant Rees, was complimented guest at a luncheon given in San Francisco by Miss Lillian Van Vorst.

Mrs. Mary Turner and her niece, Miss Ruth Hascal, gave a dinner this evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert A. Jones, Misses Dorothy Bennett, Priscilla Ellicot, Katherine Robinson, Mary Gorgas and Mabel Updegraff; Lieut. E. C. Lee, of the Raleigh; Lieutenants Talbot and Howard, of the Marine Corps; Lieutenant Morris, Paymr. T. C. Gibbs and Lieutenant Medley.

The Mare Island built-ship Prometheus left to-day in command of Comdr. F. D. Karns for San Francisco to take aboard the French and Italian exhibits from the P.P.I.E. The Maumee, which the Prometheus is to tow to the East coast, where her Diesel engines will be installed, will leave Mare Island next week. Mrs. Karns and their children will remain in Vallejo until April, when they will go to their home in Annapolis.

Authority to convert the collier Saturn into a radio tender was received here this week. The work will be rushed as soon as the ship returns from her run to Mexico, as she is to sail for Alaska with the radio crew May 1. The destroyers Hopkins and Lawrence are due here to-morrow for repairs, which will require at least thirty days' time. Following the receipt of word from Rear Admiral William Fullam that the

South Dakota could remain here only until March 10, it was found that much of her work would have to be left untouched until her next visit to the yard. The Nero is not to be sold as recommended from here, but will be repaired, and work on her was started this week. The battleship Oregon relieved the Marblehead as Naval Militia vessel yesterday, and the latter, now commanded by Comdr. J. M. Reeves, will come to the yard to-morrow for a survey to determine the advisability of fitting her up for active service.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 12, 1916.

The largest bridge party of the week was the one on Tuesday last, Mrs. T. D. Barber entertaining in honor of Mrs. F. D. Barker and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, wives of the new marine officers, recent arrivals at this station. Seven tables were in play. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Canaga, Backus, Duncan, Stanley, Barker, Ely and McWhorter. Mrs. C. W. Fisher presided at the tea tables, where delicious refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Brown, of Tacoma, spent the week-end at the home of the latter's brother, Mr. F. G. Forbes. Mrs. G. A. Duncan was hostess to the original Sewing Club on Monday, the husband joining the party at supper.

Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, who went to San Diego in December to meet her husband, Lieutenant Hibbs, who was coming up from Mexico on the New Orleans, is expected here this week to again visit with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Lieutenant Hibbs will come in on the New Orleans Monday. Mrs. H. H. Boynton, who went South in the fall to visit her parents in San Diego, is expected here next week. Mrs. Campbell, wife of Comdr. E. H. Campbell, will probably come North with Mrs. Boynton, Lieut. B. L. Canaga arrived home last Monday, on ten days' leave from the New Orleans, and will join the New Orleans at this yard. Mrs. Canaga and children have resided here while the New Orleans was in the South.

In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Davis, of Seattle, Chaplain and Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson had dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Lhamon, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Bowen. Bridge concluded the evening's entertainment. Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. Tom L. Barber returned yesterday from a trip to Mare Island, where he took examination for promotion to the rank of captain, U.S.M.C. Major E. R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., retired, will be the week-end guest of Col. C. M. Perkins. Mrs. Harold R. Bowen entertained at four tables of bridge on Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Blankenship, Wentworth, Griswold and Stanley. Mrs. Brown poured tea. Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at luncheon Monday complimentary to Mesdames Davis, E. B. Larimer and G. E. T. Stevenson. Joining the ladies at bridge were Mesdames Druley, Barber, Lhamon and Bowen. Prizes went to Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Larimer.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained at Tuesday dinner, with Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas as guests. Mrs. C. C. Stanley, from Minneapolis, Minn., is expected next week for a two months' visit at the home of her son, Paymr. E. D. Stanley. Chaplain and Mrs. G. E. Stevenson were guests of Seattle friends over Friday night. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth was hostess Thursday evening to a number of the ladies whose husbands were attending Masonic lodge. Bridge was played. Mrs. G. A. Duncan winning first prize and Miss Canaga consolation. Mrs. R. E. Coontz entertained at bridge on Wednesday evening, with Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Hugh Wyman playing.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at a dinner of ten covers Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles were hosts at bridge last evening for Capt. and Mrs. Coontz, Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin, Comdr. and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Hugh Wyman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Griswold, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake, Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson and Paymr. R. B. Lupion.

The cruiser Saratoga, formerly the New York, flagship of Admiral Sampson during the Spanish-American War, arrived from Asiatic waters Tuesday. It was ten years since the famous old ship had visited this coast and had repairs made at this yard. Since leaving this coast the ship was overhauled more than five years ago at Boston and went to the Asiatic Station by way of the Straits of Magellan. On that station she was the flagship of Admiral Winterhalter. After attending the coronation of the Emperor of Japan during November and December the ship returned to Manila on Dec. 17 and met the Saratoga. The Brooklyn had come from the East coast to relieve her. Admiral Winterhalter transferred his flag to the Brooklyn on Dec. 23 and the Saratoga left for Guam on New Year's Day. She stopped at Honolulu for five days and so fine was the weather that on the way to Puget Sound she averaged twelve knots. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses was in command of the ship, bringing her from China. The Saratoga's crew was composed mostly of overtime and short time men who have been in the Orient for three and four years. Five hundred men came in on her; 350 will be paid off immediately, fifty going out each day. Nearly all the officers have received orders detaching them and ordering them to their homes. Of the ten junior officers aboard, seven went out Thursday to their homes East and South. Commander Moses was detached Wednesday and turned over the command to Lieut. Comdr. O. J. Murfin, the executive officer. Commander Moses left for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where he has been assigned to duty as engineer officer. The officers who brought the Saratoga home were Comdr. S. E. Moses, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. O. J. Murfin, executive.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, Feb. 19, 1916.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade, on Feb. 12-13 visited Harlingen and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard while here. General Parker was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav. On Saturday evening at Colonel Bullard's and on Sunday afternoon at the officers' club, informal receptions were held in honor of the visiting officers. An inspection of the 6th Cavalry camp was made on Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Percy Willis have a handsome new automobile, a five-seated car. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson are spending the week-end at Brownsville. Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss Rose and Master Keith Bullard were luncheon guests at Santa Maria on Sunday.

Mrs. Fred P. Chambers gave a card party Feb. 17 in compliment to her house guests, Mrs. R. S. Chambers and Mrs. R. Chisholm. Bridge and five hundred were played. Mrs. Wait C. Johnson made the high score in bridge; Mrs. M. H. Gibbs captured first place in five hundred; Mrs. Walter R. Wheeler won the consolation. Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 26th Inf., was host at a beautiful reception and farewell ball given on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at Mercedes, in compliment to the officers and ladies of the 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., 4th Field Artillery and others under orders for service in Panama. Every Army camp and post in the valley was represented. Lieut. and Mrs. Martyn H. Shute, the mayor of Mercedes, and his daughter, Mrs. Jones, assisted Captain McCaskey. Music was furnished by the 26th Infantry band.

The Misses Hill, daughters of the founder of Harlingen, Hon. Lon C. Hill, were honorees of a charming tea given by Mrs. Robert L. Bullard and Miss Rosa Bullard. A question that is being discussed quite seriously just now is: Shall the Cavalry officers attending dances or any social functions, when wearing the full field dress uniform, omit wearing their spurs? Of course "boots and spurs" are dear to the heart of every Cavalry officer as a part of his mounted equipment, but the ladies argue that spurs often inadvertently scrape their ankles in dancing.

Regimental inspection of the 26th Infantry was held on Feb. 15 by the commanding officer, Col. Robert L. Bullard, and staff.

Col. and Mrs. Bullard entertained at dinner Feb. 13 in compliment to their house guests, Brig. Gen. James Parker and

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his aid, Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav. Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th Cav., has recently had erected at his regimental camp a recreation tent forty-two feet long. Electric lights have been installed, writing tables provided, and the beginning of an interesting library made with magazines and some daily papers. Chaplain Freeland hopes to have a full tent every night of his "boys," and at any time convenient to the troopers the tent is theirs. Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., whose marriage occurred on Feb. 19, has prepared an attractive home, corner of Monroe avenue and Fordyce street, where after a trip he will bring his bride. A royal welcome awaits Capt. and Mrs. Chambers at Harlingen.

Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard had as dinner guests recently Capt. and Mrs. Mahlon Ashford, Lieut. and Mrs. Emmett W. Savage and Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey. Mrs. McCaskey, mother of Capt. Garrison McCaskey, who was a welcome visitor in the valley, has started for Florida. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cook last evening.

The 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., commanded by Major Jesse McEl. Carter, is scheduled to leave Mercedes Feb. 21 for Galveston, to embark on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick for Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone. Mrs. Carter and other ladies who will accompany the squadron to Panama will join at Galveston from Fort Sam Houston.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 18, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. McCornack gave a dinner Friday for their guest, Mrs. Titcomb. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Kennington, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cabell and Colonel Brown. Mrs. Titcomb left for Nogales Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb gave a breakfast on Sunday for Lieutenants Addis, Grisell, Boots, Kennard and Hubbard.

Miss Hall, sister-in-law of Dr. McMurdo, arrived in the post and is a guest of Dr. McMurdo and Miss Madeline McMurdo. All the ladies met at Mrs. Kennington's quarters Monday afternoon to arrange for a cotillion to be given on the 22d. All the officers of the post took the Russian ride Monday morning. The ladies gave a leap year hop Tuesday at the gymnasium. A Welsh rabbit was served at the close of the evening.

Master Orlando Troxel celebrated his eighth birthday Tuesday with a valentine party. The table represented one large valentine, and the cake and cream were dainty shaped hearts. While the guests were seated at the table a postman arrived, bringing with him a souvenir for each one. Those present were the Misses Dorothy, Virginia and Caroline Kennington, Elizabeth and Helen Nelson, Margaret and Jane Troxel, Masters Corney and Jack Holcombe, Dick and Ned Smith, Parmer Babcock, George Thorne and Willard McCornack.

Mr. and Mrs. Mormon had Miss Madeline McMurdo, Miss Lee Cabell, Mr. Leslie Holcomb and Mr. Buster Phillips as their guests at dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. Addis gave an informal tea on Wednesday for Mesdames Troxel, Phillips, Abbey, Migalski and Miss Cabell.

Mrs. Troxel and Mrs. Abbey entertained the entire post Wednesday night with a bridge party at the Officers' Club. The prize was won by Mrs. McCornack. Mr. Leslie Holcomb's guests Wednesday evening at the movies were Mr. and Mrs. Marmon, Miss McMurdo, Miss Lee Cabell and Mr. Buster Phillips.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cabell gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Barton, Misses Marie and Lee Cabell, Lieutenants Richmond, Howe and Hoge. Mrs. J. A. Dodson, Mrs. Andre Chaffee, Jr., and son are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kennington.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, Feb. 13, 1916.

The semi-monthly regimental dinner-dance at the Hotel Galvez last night was enjoyed by a large number of officers and ladies. Dinner was served at separate tables in the main dining room, after which all adjourned to the ball room for dancing. The regimental band played.

Miss Kimball, of Dallas, Texas, is a house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard. Lieutenant Olsmith is in the post hospital with a severe attack of tonsilitis. Lieutenants Brabson and Lindh are week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sims in Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett and little Peggy were dinner guests of Captain Stritzinger at the officers' club Sunday. The new board of governors of the club consists of Major Weigel, Captain Corey and Captain Neely, while Lieutenant Lindh has succeeded Lieutenant Halford as secretary.

Major and Mrs. Spinks entertained at dinner last Tuesday for Major Hagadorn, Captain Stritzinger, Bracken and Dalton.

Major Hagadorn was host at dinner at the Galvez on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, of Liberty, Texas. Captain Dalton and Lieutenants Holmes and Alderdice underwent their annual physical examination last week. The 23d Infantry team won a bowling match from the Coast Artillerymen on the latter's alleys last Wednesday night, the score being 2,370 to 2,136. Last night the Artillery team defeated the strong Y.M.C.A. team from Galveston on the same alleys by a score of 2,306 to 2,171.

Captain Dalton and Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Corey at the club Tuesday night. Among the guests at the large tea given by Mrs. Little and Mrs. Gagnon at the Galvez last Tuesday were Mesdames Wright, Corey, Grinstead, Young, Alderdice and Maynard, of the 23d Infantry, and Mrs. Maynard, of the Artillery garrison.

Within a few days the regiment will be depleted to the extent of about 125 men, that number having been ordered transferred to the 15th Infantry in China and the Philippines.

News of the death of his mother at Salem, Mass., came to Captain Dalton last week, and on Tuesday another telegram announced the death of Mrs. Dalton's sister, in the same city. Mrs. Dalton is still at the Cairo in Washington with her two young sons, who are in school in that city.

All officers of the regiment turned out last Friday morning for a tactical walk conducted by Captain Young, the problem being the conduct of the attack of a battalion of infantry. The

Comstock, Ruth Shaw, Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Slayden Clarkson, Captain Howze, Lieut. Falkner Heard, Lieutenant Conklin and Girard Fraser.

The ladies who live in the staff post observed their "at home" days together yesterday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Frederick Funston. The ladies will be at home every first and third Monday in each month in the home of one of their number. The hostesses were Mesdames Omar Bundy, William D. Crosby, Scott, Sterling P. Adams, Funston, Parker, Byram, Winn, Marquart and Clark. The next "at home" day will be observed with Mrs. Sterling P. Adams.

Major and Mrs. G. W. Martin entertained last evening at the dinner-dance at the Menger Hotel, honoring Gen. and Mrs. John L. Clem, recently returned to San Antonio to make their home. The guests included Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Major and Mrs. M. H. Barnum, Miss Sullivan and Lieut. D. B. Sanger.

Lieut. Davenport Johnson, 19th Inf., left Monday for the Aviation School at San Diego. Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, who has been sick in the base hospital, has returned to his regiment at Donna, Texas.

Master Billy Harris celebrated his sixth birthday anniversary this week with a party for fifteen little playmates in Brackenridge Park. Lieut. Earl E. Gesler, C.E., left Monday for survey duty.

Gen. and Mrs. Funston had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mesdames Van Voorhis, Van Duyne, Fitzhugh Lee and Bunker, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Mrs. Conger Pratt, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mrs. W. D. Wildman, Captain Howze, Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Moore.

Lieut. Carlos Brewer, 3d Field Art., has taken advantage of a short leave. One of the pretty affairs of the valentine season was the dinner last evening given by Capt. and Mrs. Adams for Capt. and Mrs. Reeves, Miss Mary Cochran, of Maryland, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson, Miss Reeves, Lieutenant McMahon and Crittentonberger.

Capt. W. R. Taylor left the post Saturday to join his new regiment, 12th Cavalry, on the border, preparatory to sailing for Panama. Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Aviation Section, has joined for duty.

Colonel Ireland, Med. Corps, has gone to Chicago to attend the session of the American Medical Association. Mrs. Adams entertained at luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Cahill, Col. John Heard and Lieutenant Hazeltine, of Fort Clark.

Lieutenant Hazeltine left Friday for his station, Fort Clark. Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, 6th Field Art., was taken into the base hospital this week.

Much interest is being shown in the riding class Captain Hawkins holds every morning for the women of the post. The class now has twelve members. Mrs. Wilkins has gone to Chicago for a visit of several weeks. Col. F. W. Sibley, 14th Cav., has come up from Fort Clark and is receiving attention for his eyes at the base hospital. Major Jere B. Clayton has returned to the post for duty.

The "grand finale" of the series of polo games closed Sunday, when the San Antonio team won the Fort Sam Houston championship trophies. The civilians defeated the strong 3d Cavalry four, 8½, goals to 4. Improved form all around was to be seen in the contest, and it was not until the last period that Bill Meadows' dashing attack scored the goals that really cinched the game for the city four, which thus captures the championship of this entire section and receives the big team cup and the four smaller individual players' trophies. The four scored ten goals, losing a goal on two fouls and a quarter point on a safety. The Cavalry team scored five goals, losing a point on two fouls. The civilians took the lead in the first period, even though the Cavalry scored first. At the end of the second period the score was 4 to ½ and the ultimate victory of the civilians fairly well assured. But the Cavalry put up a game fight and half-time found the score 5 to 2½. Each side then lost ground in the scoring for two periods, due to penalties, but the seventh and eighth chukkers saw the scoring resumed.

Several one-sided boxing set-to's, several excellent vaudeville numbers, a ten-minute wrestling bout and a band concert were given by the garrison. Thursday night, the event being scheduled as a "smoker," Louis Albert, the Army's welter-weight boxer, and Jim Freasch, of the 9th Infantry, were scheduled to meet in the main event for six rounds. Referee Beatty stopped the event in the fourth round, when Freasch took repeated rests on the canvas. In the semi-wind up, "Spud" Murphy, a local mid-wielder, stopped Cap. Brown in the third round. Brown was outclassed. Chroninger, 3d Cav., and Kronck, of the Engineers, went along pretty lively for three rounds, but in the fourth Chroninger got in a few well placed wallops and the bout was over. They weighed around the middleweight limit. Stevenson and Chase, both of the Hospital Corps, staged a wrestling exhibition of ten minutes, neither man securing a fall.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Feb. 11, 1916.

The U.S.S. Cyrus W. Field last Saturday took a detachment of the 5th Infantry, under command of Capt. B. R. Wade and Lieut. Allan Rutherford, to Aguadulce to make a resurvey of the Panama coast there, as charts now used in the navigation of waters around there date back to 1867-1868 and are now only approximately correct. Major J. K. Miller and Capt. J. C. Brady accompanied the detachment and assisted in the preliminaries.

Peggy Edwards spent the last week-end with Katherine and Louise Twyman. The Boy Scouts of Empire were invited last Saturday by Captain McGrew to visit his company in camp about four miles out, and the little fellows got an early morning start and hiked out, getting there long before the noon hour and took dinner with the soldiers, returning to the post late the same afternoon. Mrs. Charles E. Mason, of Ancon, entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. Walton Green, of Boston; Mrs. Charles G. Morton and Mrs. Louise Larned, of Empire; Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Mrs. Henry Learnard, Mrs. Herbert A. White, Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Dan White and Mrs. Elbert Persons.

Dr. John R. Mott, a delegate to the Religious Conference now in session at Hotel Tivoli, visited the Army posts on this side of the canal on Saturday to see something of the work done by the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A. Dr. Mott was accompanied on the trip by his secretary, Mr. G. I. Babcock; Mrs. Mott, Mr. C. R. Rice, Army Y.M.C.A. secretary at Camp Otis, and several others. While at Otis they were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Miller was assisted by Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson and Miss Ruth Miller.

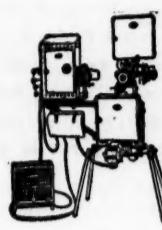
Mr. G. Kush and his daughter, Miss Elvira Kush, of New York city, passengers on the S.S. Panama on its last trip down, for a few days were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Boyers, and on Sunday evening the Boyers had them to a jolly little supper at the officers' mess, other guests being Lieuts. A. S. Boyd, D. A. Nolan and J. W. Hyatt. Capt. and Mrs. Hopson had supper that night for Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier, and Lieut. Cedric W. Lewis was their dinner guest that day at noon.

A very interesting tennis tournament took place on the courts here last Sunday between some of the young men from Pedro Miguel and several of the officers from Otis, Gaillard and Empire, including Lieuts. Paul A. Larned, H. C. McLean and R. E. O'Brien, with Lieutenant Larned winning the singles. Mrs. Baltzell and Miss Helen Muir were Empire guests on Tuesday at a bridge party given by Mrs. Peter Murray, of Camp Gaillard. On Tuesday Mrs. Wiley entertained at dinner Mesdames A. A. Wiley, George E. Baltzell, J. K. Partelle, Fred W. Bugbee, J. B. Barnes, J. F. Ware, Walton Goodwin, G. L. Brown and F. T. Milburn and Miss Sharron. That same evening Mrs. Rutherford had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harry Mitchell and their house guest, Miss Hance, and Dr. Baylis. Dining with Mrs. Bugbee on Thursday were Mrs. Baltzell and Misses Cobban, Edgerly and Taylor, Chaplain and Mrs. Miller were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopson on Wednesday.

Lieuts. J. B. Barnes, Charles S. Caffery, C. L. Byrne and T. G. Lanphier, who have spent the last month mapping in the vicinity of Chorera, finished their work and returned to the post on Tuesday.

The hop here to-night has attracted a large number of outside guests. Col. and Mrs. Morton had as dinner guests from

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Quarry Heights, Balboa, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, of the Navy, and their house guests, the Messrs. Johnson, brothers of Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Johnson, also Major and Mrs. Charles M. Saltzman, Major B. T. Clayton and Major C. O. Sherrill. Major R. C. Croxton entertained Mr. and Mrs. Walton Green and Miss Bennett, of Boston; Mrs. Larned and Lieut. W. E. Larned. Another pretty dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien for Lieut. and Mrs. David McCoach, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford, Lieutenants Edmunds and Arthur, all from Corozal, also Miss Harriet O'Brien and Lieutenant McLean. At the officers' mess, Miss Louise Larned had as dinner guests Miss Allcott and Miss Colegate, from New York; Lieut. Creswell Garlington, Lieutenant Jacobs and Lieut. Charles Byrne, with Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Larned as chaperones. Mrs. Rutherford had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Miss Hance and Lieuts. George C. Elsey and Sumner Waite.

Dr. T. Mortensen, a noted naturalist from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers this week, and during his little visit had an opportunity of catching some wonderful varieties of butterflies that abound in the jungle. Dr. Mortensen has been a guest at Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga, for some months and has added interesting specimens to his large collection.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 7, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Barker had dinner Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Boehmer, of Portland, Ore., and for Miss Chase and Lieut. Carl Cohen. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Dalton entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Halloran. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Sloan also gave a dinner party Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp had Sunday supper for Lieuts. and Mesdames Abraham, Calder and Barker. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore W. Martin entertained with a movie party at the Aerodome Saturday evening, followed by a chafing supper at their quarters, for Lieuts. and Mesdames Bennett, Rockwood and Abraham and Mrs. Witzell.

Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln has returned to her home in the Manoa Valley. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp and Lieut. Robert R. Love. Mrs. Peck was hostess Monday evening at the officers' club for the evening bridge club. Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham won the prize. Capt. E. Cook was luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Palen, of New York, are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eleutherios E. Cooke. Mr. Palen is connected with the American Development Co., Harbin, Manchuria, and next week they will sail for the Orient on the Shiyo Maru. Mr. and Mrs. Palen are nephew and niece of Capt. and Mrs. Cooke.

Lieut. A. T. Dalton on Wednesday received a cable telling of the death of his mother. Lieut. Robert R. Love was a passenger on the Sherman when it sailed for the mainland to-day. Lieutenant Love has completed his tour of foreign service in Oahu. He will spend a month's leave with his family at Pacific Grove, Cal. Mrs. Love and the children left Honolulu last August. The Tuesday afternoon sewing club met at the quarters of Mrs. George H. Jamerson.

Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, who has been ill for the past week, is convalescing and will soon be able to be out. Capt. Clyde B. Parker, who has been a patient in the Department Hospital for ten days, has recovered and returned to his home. One of the largest and most enjoyable affairs of the week was the auction bridge, at which Mrs. Theodore W. Martin entertained on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Witzell, mother of Lieut. E. F. Witzell. There were four tables of bridge and one of five hundred. Miss Kerwin and Miss Chase won the prizes and Mrs. Witzell received a guest prize. Mrs. John S. Sullivan and Mrs. Clair Bennett assisted.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan had luncheon Friday for Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Cooke and Mr. and Mrs. Palen, of New York city, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cooke. George E. Harker, small son of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Harker, who was taken ill very suddenly last Tuesday, is a patient in the Department Hospital. The little fellow was successfully operated on for appendicitis on Wednesday. Mrs. Clark A. Brockway, of New York city, is house guest of Major and Mrs. Edgar. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan entertained at dinner Thursday.

Maj. M. A. De Laney gave a dinner at Heinie's Tavern for several members of the Medical Corps Saturday. Among those present were Col. R. G. Ebert, Col. E. P. Reynolds, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Brockway, Miss Katherine Schmidt, Majors and Mesdames Edger, Fauntleroy, Reynolds, Van Poole, Ragan, Misses McCue, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Foucar, Capt. J. A. Johnson, Capt. L. Mitchell, Dr. H. Kerns and Miss Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler gave a supper party on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Taylor. Miss Ruth McChesney, of Honolulu, was the guest of Miss Catherine Lenihan for luncheon last Tuesday.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson had dinner on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Edger, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Bayard Randolph. Major and Mrs. Lenihan and Lieut. and Mrs. D. T. Greene spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln in the Manoa Valley. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. Houston entertained at dinner.

The 2d Infantry baseball team on Friday defeated a fast all-Philippine team en route to the States on the Sheridan by a score of 4 to 2. The game was played at Athletic Park, and from start to finish it was full of thrills. "Blondy" Williams, who was on the firing line for the Shafter team, pitched a rattling game, and for five innings the all-Philippine team was unable to land safely on his underhand shots. Charlie Lyman's aggregation also struck a snag in Frazzell, one of the real stars of the Army. He pitched excellent ball through-

out and had a change of pace that fooled the Shafter team on many occasions. Williams allowed but three hits during the ten innings, and in addition to this performance sent nine of the opponents back to the water bucket. In commenting on the game a local paper stated: "The Shafter team played an errorless game, and aside from the slips made by the visitors on account of lack of practice, the game was one of the best played at Athletic Park in a long time."

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 8, 1916.

In honor of the many officers and ladies of the 4th Cavalry who sailed for home on the transport this week, the Cavalry club hop on Thursday last was a scene of special festivity, most of the 4th being present to give their departing friends a jolly send-off. At dinner that evening Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong entertained for Col. and Mrs. Frank Keefer, Mrs. Bradley, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Kimball, Major Ralph Harrison and Major William S. Guignard. Miss Norma Mason was honor guest at a supper given by Miss Louise Coleman on Thursday for Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Welcome Ayer, Dorothy Forsyth, Hortense Short, Lieuts. and Mesdames Milton, Donaldson and Kieffer, and Lieutenants Enyart, McCulloch, Dorman, Lyerly and Mr. Grieg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howell M. Estes were dinner hosts on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. James E. Fechét, Capt. Richard M. Thomas, Mrs. St. Claire Baumgartner and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Naylor. On Wednesday, before the Mounted Service club hop, Capt. Arthur F. Cassels was given a birthday dinner by Mrs. Cassels, who also entertained for the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieutenants Lyerly and Stewart; Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface were dinner hosts in honor of Miss Norma Mason and for Lieut. Clift Andrus; Lieut. and Mrs. Vanveen entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Captains Mudd and Kilbreth. Major T. N. Horn was a dinner host on Wednesday in honor of Capt. Harry C. Williams, the only officer to go home this month from the 1st Field Artillery. The affair took place at the Tavern in Honolulu and was a great success.

Madame Cleave was a bridge hostess on Thursday; prizes were awarded to Mesdames Frank Allbright and Americus Mitchell. Mrs. Charles J. Naylor was bridge hostess for twenty-eight on Wednesday, when the first two prizes were won by Mesdames Fechét and Boniface. Among the 1st Infantry ladies a reading club has been formed for the study of Hawaiian history. The members are Mesdames Sorley, Kuape, Greacen, Boniface, Hunt, Gonsor, Rice, Reardon, Wilson, Sneed, Pitts, McCook and Lowe. The first meeting took place with Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Howell Clinton was the motif of a dainty bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Bayard Sneed on Friday. The prizes were won by Mesdames Howell, Janda and Reardon. A pretty money case was presented to Mrs. Clinton as guest prize.

Mrs. Williams McCleave on Friday gave a supper before the hop in the 25th Infantry club. Present were Misses Esther and Carrie McMahon, Col. John McMahon, Lieuts. and Mesdames Daly, Warren, Pillow, Watrous, Mrs. Richard Hunt and Lieuts. G. S. Gay and Ivens Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook have as house guests Mrs. Holbrook's parents and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cossin and Mr. Craig Cossin, also Captain Holbrook's sister, Mrs. Averill, and a friend, Miss Carter, all of whom have come to Hawaii for a visit of some weeks, and incidentally to enjoy the carnival in Honolulu the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, from St. Paul, Minn., parents of Mrs. Joseph F. Janda and Mrs. Truby C. Martin, who have been staying in the post for the past week, will stay at the Moana in Honolulu for some weeks. Mrs. Edward F. McGlachlin and Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin, mother and sister of Mrs. John E. Hatch, have arrived from Fort Sill for a visit with the Hatches. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin E. Pritchett, passengers on the Sherman, homeward bound from Manila, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice over Friday. That evening a number of friends called, many classmates of Lieutenant Pritchett being stationed here. Mrs. Pritchett was "Polly" Lundeen, daughter of Colonel Lundeen, and she has many warm friends throughout the Service.

Maj. and Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley had supper Thursday for a number of "movie fans," including Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kuape, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Greacen and Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Reardon. A most attractive dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface on Saturday for Col. John Guilfoyle, Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. George G. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Frank H. Allbright and Capt. and Mrs. Boniface. Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshaw had dinner hosts on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne and Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Hauser.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Day are moving to the Cavalry post at Castner this week. Capt. Richard M. Thomas, 4th Cav., will probably take their old quarters.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 818.)

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Charles H. Morrison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Danver and Cleveland, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. O. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal.

IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prudeau, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

IRIS (flagship to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Paul M. Bates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard E. Berry. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T. K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T. K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T. K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T. K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe C. MacFall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Hugh Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam C. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIA FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, Jr., Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. Operating in Manila Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Goer. Manila Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, Jr. Manila Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickering. Manila Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, Jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.

ABARENDIA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdery. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Nagasaki, Japan.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

SORCIOR, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Louis J. Gulliver. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Send mail there.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Feb. 19 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Louis J. Gulliver. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the list of public marine schools, receiving and station ships, Fish Commission steamers, torpedo vessels in ordinary, tugs, vessels out of commission and vessels loaned to Naval Militia this week. There are no changes since we published the list last week.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

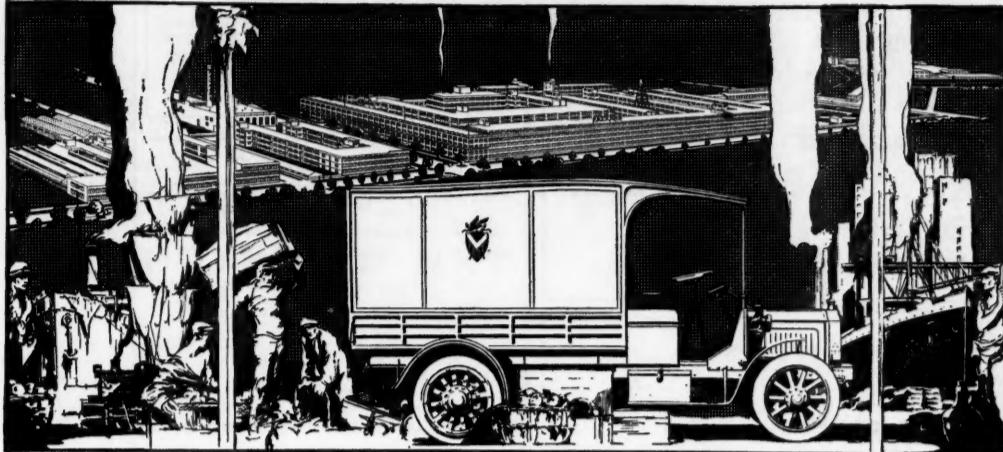
We omit the table of Stations of the Marine Corps this week. Any late changes will be noted on another page.

A plea for preparedness in the form of a motion picture drama is presented in "Defense or Tribute?" which made its first appearance on Feb. 14 at the Park Theater in New York city. First the shades of the Fathers of the United States appear, revisiting the earth and considering the grave peril of their country; then a council of modern patriots who discuss the supreme question of the hour. Scenes following show the Jews suffering at the hands of their conquerors, the Romans under Caesar conquering Gaul, and other examples of war and conquest. Then views are shown of the progress and prosperity of the United States, and the audience is asked point blank whether it wants this happy condition of affairs to continue or not. The training of large bodies of soldiers, the building of battleships and submarines is advocated. President Wilson, Admiral Dewey, Theodore Roosevelt are quoted in the film.

The pleasures of campaigning in East Africa are brought out in the following anecdote of the experiences of a British patrol, who met a lioness and two cubs. The lioness charged him. "Luckily his mule froze stiff with terror, and the lioness stopped. The man jumped off and stood ready to fire, but the patrol had the strictest orders not to fire at any game—all patrols have so he could only do so as a last extremity. The lioness circled round him, and charged three times, but pulled up short every time because nothing moved. She took to shaking her head and crouching, but finally drew off, and followed the patrol till broad daylight."

The recruiting sergeant was having a hard time of it with some so-called slackers whom he was haranguing, but his concluding argument proved as novel as it was unanswerable. "Don't you want to be on the winning side?" said the soldier to the group. "How do you know ours will be the winning side?" asked a prospective recruit. "Well, my lad," said the sergeant, "you know the Germans have been trying for more than a year and a half to win and have failed, don't you?" "Yes," replied the questioner. "Well, then, we've been trying to lose during the same period, and we couldn't." The recruiting sergeant was having a hard

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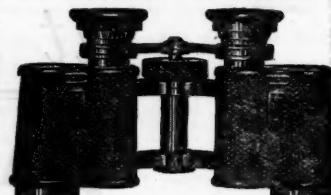
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